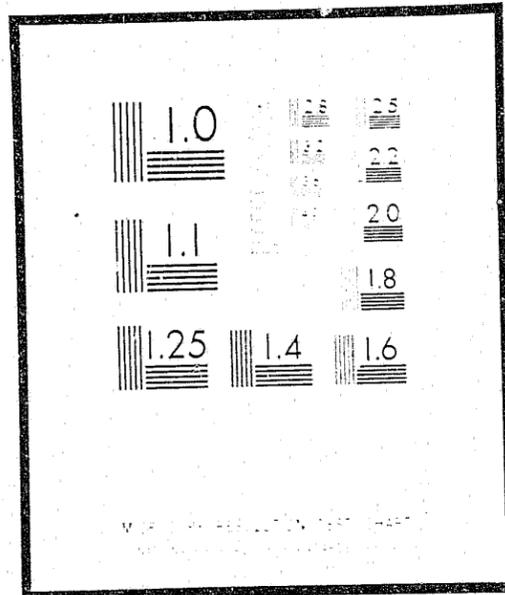


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed 5/20/76

1974 Report

to the

CALIFORNIA SENATE

by the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL DISORDER

January 31, 1974

32532

MEMBERS:

Senator Dennis E. Carpenter, Chairman
Senator John L. Harmer
Senator James Q. Wedworth

STAFF:

Consultant - Michael B. Neal
Consultant - Wm. L. Phillips
Secretary - Linda J. Donohue



California Legislature

Senate Subcommittee

on

Civil Disorder

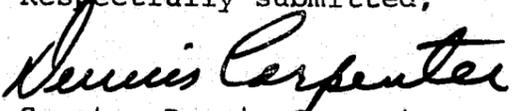
DENNIS E. CARPENTER
CHAIRMAN

January 31, 1974

Honorable James Mills
President pro Tempore of the Senate
Members of the Senate

Your Subcommittee on Civil Disorder submits this report as directed by SRR 117 of the 1971 Legislative Session.

This subcommittee has adopted its contents and requests that the recommendations and findings expressed herein receive careful consideration and wide dissemination.

Respectfully submitted,

Senator Dennis Carpenter,
Chairman
Senator John Harmer
Senator James Wedworth

MEMBERS
ARLEN GREGORIO
JOHN HARMER
JAMES WEDWORTH

STATEMENT OF GOALS AND PURPOSES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL DISORDER
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

On March 17, 1971 the Rules Committee of the California State Senate did establish a certain committee known as the Senate Subcommittee on Civil Disorder and named four members of the Senate as members of said Subcommittee, also naming Senator Dennis E. Carpenter (of Orange County) as Chairman.

The charge as set forth in the Rules Committee Resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, The Senate of the State of California is, and should be concerned with any problems which threaten the personal security and safety of people and property in California; should determine the extent to which public agencies are organized and equipped to deal with such problems, and should determine the extent to which the activities of state and local governmental agencies and their employees and officials may contribute to the solution of such problems; Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON RULES, That pursuant to Senate Rule 12.5, there is hereby created a Subcommittee of the Senate General Research Committee to be known as the Subcommittee on Civil Disorder; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Subcommittee shall consist of Senator Dennis E. Carpenter, who shall be the Chairman thereof, and the following Senators: Senator Arlen Gregorio, Senator John L. Harmer, Senator James Q. Wedworth; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Subcommittee on Civil Disorder is charged with the responsibility to establish causes for and develop legislative solutions to the present problems of civil disorder; and be it further

RESOLVED, That for the purposes of carrying out and implementing its assignments as hereinabove set forth, said subcommittee and its members shall have and is empowered to exercise all of the rights and powers conferred upon interim investigating committees by the provisions of the Standing Rules of the Senate as adopted and amended from time to time, which provisions are, by reference, incorporated herein, including the right to hold public or closed hearings, to summon and subpoena witnesses, require the production of papers, books, accounts, reports, documents and records of every kind and description, and to take all necessary means to compel the attendance of witnesses and procure testimony; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the subcommittee, each of its members, and every representative of the subcommittee thereunto authorized by it or its chairman, is authorized and empowered to administer oaths; and every department, commission, board, agency, officer and employee of the State Government, including the Legislative Counsel, the Attorney General and their subordinates, and of any political subdivision, county, city or public district of or in the State shall furnish the subcommittee, upon request, any and all assistance and information, records and documents as it deems proper for the accomplishment of the purposes for which it is created; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the subcommittee shall report to the Senate by not later than the thirtieth calendar day of each Session of the Legislature.

Adopted March 17, 1971

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This is the annual report of the Senate Subcommittee on Civil Disorder, submitted this date, January 31, 1974. Although 1973 was, fortunately, not a year subject to the serious civil disorders of the late '60's or early '70's, it was a year in which several rather interesting and potentially dangerous areas were brought to the attention of the Subcommittee through inquiries and research. Of course, part of the reason for the present relative obscurity of these areas is an unaware public. This lack of awareness is not caused by apathy but rather by the fact that isolated incidents reported by the press are not connected by the public as being related, and except for close scrutiny by law enforcement officials might continue unnoticed until reaching a major disorder stage. We feel the majority of these potentially violent areas are being sufficiently and constantly monitored by law enforcement and will not develop to more serious stages.

In the Subcommittee investigations into the various areas to be discussed later in this report, it received tremendous cooperation from representatives of state and local agencies and we would like to acknowledge those individuals and agencies: Mr. Edward V. Hickey, Jr., Deputy Director of General Services and Director of Security for Governor Reagan; Mr. Robert Vickers, Alex Cunningham and Wayne Kranig, Deputy Director, Assistant Director and Law Enforcement Division Chief of the Department of Emergency Services, respectively; Major T. G. Tucker, Intelligence Officer, California Military Department; Mr. Charles E. "Pat" Casey, Assistant Director, Organized Crime and Criminal Intelligence Branch, California Department of Justice; Mr. Jeffrey Horner, Deputy District Attorney, County of Alameda; Dr. Earl Brian, Secretary of Health and Welfare; Mr. Sam Jockey, Correction's Assistant to Dr. Brian; Mr. Raymond Procunier, Director, California Department of Corrections and many of his fine staff; and Mr. Stuart Pott, Special Investigator for the United States House Committee on Internal Security.

We appreciate their cooperation and assistance and sincerely hope our findings and recommendations will assist them and all law enforcement and governmental agencies in their respective activities.

As indicated earlier in this report, the areas researched by the Subcommittee are not those commonly associated with the major civil disorders on the Watts' riot or Berkeley People's Park scale, but nevertheless constitute, we feel, the nucleus for continuing unrest, civil disturbances and possibly for major civil disorders. Some of these areas are: political kidnappings and assassinations; bombings; school violence on primary and secondary campuses; revolutionary group activities, i.e., the Venceremos, SDS; SLA, etc.; and the violent groups now operating inside and outside California's correctional institutions, i.e., the Mexican Mafia, the New Family (Nuestra Familia), etc.

The following chapters will elaborate on these areas to the extent of our research and indicate possible future investigations where we feel it is required.

Also included in this report will be a summary and status report on the Subcommittee's 1973 legislative packages in the areas of campus violence and air piracy. A statistical update on campus violence, civil disorders, air piracy and bombing incidents is presented and analyzed.

In addition, a report is presented on the California Military Department's Specialized Training Institute and its Civil Disorder Management Course, attended recently by the Subcommittee's consultants at Camp San Luis Obispo in San Luis Obispo. They found the course interesting and of tremendous assistance to law enforcement, fire service and civilian agencies in California and to officials of other states who attended this course as well.

It is our sincere hope that our activities and research will be of use to the Legislature, as well as to the many concerned agencies. We also hope our findings, while certainly not panaceas, will contribute to solutions for the problem areas discussed and will lead toward their eventual control and elimination.

Dennis E. Carpenter
 DENNIS E. CARPENTER
 Chairman

CHAPTER II

DISPOSITION OF LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

BILL #	SUBJECT	PRESENT DISPOSITION
SB 46	Search & Seizure - Repeals "vicarious exclusionary rule" of evidence obtained through illegal search or seizure.	Assembly Criminal Justice Committee
AIR PIRACY BILLS		
SB 54	Includes ground operations area of an airport among those areas where it is a crime to throw, drop, pour, etc., any substance that is injurious, nauseous, sickening, irritating or offensive.	Content totally changed through amendments to no longer relate to air piracy
SB 55	Protects airlines from unreasonable law suits resulting from denial of passage to person who refuses to cooperate with pre-boarding security screening measures.	Assembly Criminal Justice Committee
SB 56	Defines air piracy related crimes and establishes penalties for commission. Maximum penalty - life imprisonment without parole.	Assembly Criminal Justice Committee
SB 57	Airport Security Act of 1973 - Requires establishment of security forces of local law enforcement agencies at every commercial airport - prescribes duties - creates Airport Security Fund financed by 50¢ boarding service charge collected on each ticket.	Died in house of origin (JR-56). Dropped due to preemption by Federal regulations.
SB 58	Defines crimes of air piracy and prescribes punishments for committing or attempting to commit the crime. Maximum penalty - death.	(Same as above.)

<u>BILL #</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PRESENT DISPOSITION</u>
SB 59	Grants peace officer status to airport security forces.	Signed by governor and chaptered into law.
SB 60	Requires airlines establish separate check-in facilities for legitimately transported "deadly weapons." Makes possession of deadly weapon on a commercial aircraft a felony and prescribes penalties.	Dropped in Assembly Criminal Justice Committee; possession and penalty part amended into SB 56.
SCHOOL VIOLENCE BILLS		
SB 95	Prohibits certain weapons on campus and provides penalties for possession. Included are knives, clubs, sharpened objects intended for use as knives.*	Assembly Criminal Justice Committee
SB 96	Extends to all schools the penal code sections enacted in the 1960's to combat violence on college campuses. Provides school administrators power to maintain order by barring suspended students or employees from campus.*	Assembly Criminal Justice Committee
SB 97	Requires unauthorized persons to obtain permission to be on school grounds or be guilty of a misdemeanor.*	Assembly Criminal Justice Committee

* All three bills would affect elementary, junior and senior high schools, as well as adult, opportunity, technical, evening high and continuation high schools and regional occupation centers.

CHAPTER III STATISTICAL UP-DATE - AIR PIRACY, BOMBINGS

This chapter will provide a statistical update on the major areas of civil disorder, including air piracy attempts and bombing incidents.

Due primarily to the instigation of the Federal Aviation Administration's regulations on passenger safety boarding requirements, air piracy attempts were reduced in the United States from 31 in 1972 to 2 unsuccessful attempts in 1973, as the FAA statistics illustrate.¹ In addition to the Federal Aviation regulations, the Subcommittee authored several anti-air piracy measures in 1973 that were discussed in Chapter II.

The Subcommittee earnestly hopes that our society has seen the last of the air pirates, and it endorses the retention of the FAA passenger safety regulations as a permanent deterrent to these dangerous crimes that fortunately never did result in the destruction of an aircraft in the United States. The Subcommittee also would implore that all nations serving commercial aircraft that have not as yet instigated passenger safety boarding procedures do so in the best interest of all airline passengers and commercial air carriers.

Unfortunately, through October 10, 1973, California led the nation in bomb incidents with 285 reported incidents, 30% of the nation's total. Of the total 285, 237 were actual bombings and the remaining 48 were attempts to bomb. Property damage totalled over \$85,000, and there were two deaths and four persons injured.² The total of 285 is just over one-half of the 1972 number, 538, which was approximately one-half of the 1971 total of 1,064. The proportions of the attacks by individual months were comparable, however.

A breakdown of 1973 bomb incidents by county is contained in Appendix 3.

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the targets of bombers were approximately as follows: 25% residences, 25% commercial, 10% school facilities, 10% vehicles and 5% public safety agencies of which the majority were law enforcement agencies; the remaining 25% were against miscellaneous establishments. Motives for the bombings ranged from "against

the establishment," maliciousness and personal animosity to monetary gain and "extremist activities."

The declining number of bombings reveal that this type of civil disorder is no longer the critical problem that it once was. The continuing deaths and injuries associated with these incidents are nonetheless tragic and deplorable. Unfortunately, these incidents are committed by persons individually motivated and whose activities cannot be predicted and, consequently, apprehension prior to their acts is almost impossible.

CHAPTER IV

VIOLENCE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Although much has been written recently concerning the increasing violence on our secondary school campuses in California, this problem continues to increase at an alarming rate. Theft, vandalism, assaults on students and use of drugs and alcohol were the most frequent crimes, according to a recent study by the State Department of Education.⁴

The study also reveals reports from Los Angeles County indicating that within a four month period, juveniles committed assaults on 122 teachers and 512 pupils in schools within the county. A special survey of 81 school districts conducted by the office of the Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools listed two murders on school grounds, assaults on 49 peace officers, and 299 cases of weapon possession. The Los Angeles Unified School District alone reported assaults on 60 teachers, 123 pupils, 31 peace officers and it reported 83 cases of weapons possession.

As recently as December 3, 1973, the expulsion of 17 students from the Los Angeles School District was approved unanimously by the Board of Education in the largest such action for non-related violations. Violations included possession of knives, guns and threats made against security guards and other students. The majority of the expulsions were, however, related to normally non-violent students taking guns on campus for protection.

Fortunately, some schools and school districts have taken the initiative and prepared their own violence prevention information for use by administrators. As the Education Code provides broad rule making power for the school boards to adopt regulations for the reporting of violent incidents and the limiting of access of visitors to classrooms (see Chapter II, SB 96 and SB 97), the San Diego City Unified School District has prepared a helpful pamphlet entitled, "Disruptive Conduct On Our New Public School Grounds: A Practical Handbook For The School Administrator", this pamphlet outlines the various laws relative to controlling campus disorder.

The Pasadena Unified School District has also instigated a

series of diversified and effective programs to combat school conflicts, particularly those created by racial disharmony. They are based primarily on open communication between educators and the community, regardless of how small the interest or involvement, and upon a constant awareness of what is really going on in the community, the schools and with individual students.

An "Emergency Procedure for Campus Unrest" plan was adopted by Long Beach Polytechnic High School and expanded by the State Department of Education.⁵

The State Board of Education study also revealed through an attitude survey that law enforcement agencies are felt to be generally supportive of school procedures and their presence helps reduce the extent of campus violence. This is indeed encouraging and the Subcommittee looks forward to continued cooperation between school officials and law enforcement personnel in an attempt to curtail campus disorders and violent incidents.

While the causative factors of student violence and campus disorders are still being discussed, it is apparent that a causal prevention theory will not be forthcoming in the near future. There are still disagreements between administrators and teachers; between parents and school personnel; and "experts" on the outside have their own remedies. In the meantime, our schools must be made safe for school personnel and students. Toward this end, we hope that school districts will improve their preventive procedures for curtailing violence, use the preventive statutes available to them at present and use their influence to assist in the passage of needed legislation that would provide them with additional tools to use against the rising tide of school violence.

CHAPTER V

GANG VIOLENCE IN CALIFORNIA'S PENAL INSTITUTIONS

California's penal institutions are now experiencing the worst siege of violence in their history, primarily the result of several violent organizations which operate mainly within the penal institutions but have lately been believed responsible for increased violence and narcotics activities outside the prisons. In the past two years, there have been 57 fatalities, including 6 prison guards, and over 300 stabbings in the California prisons, the majority of which have been directly related by prison authorities to four violent groups. The number of persons fatally injured by assaultive attacks during 1973 alone was 19 inmates and 1 staff member. The 19 inmates killed resulted from 15 stabbings, 2 strangulations, 1 beating and 1 shooting. The number of assaults by inmates on staff increased from 55 in 1972 to 84 in 1973. The 55 attacks on staff in 1972 involved 74 staff members. The 84 incidents in 1973 involved 132 staff personnel.⁶ (Also refer to pages 5 - 7, Appendix 6.)

These groups are highly organized and dedicated to continued violence against prison authorities and against other inmates who are not inclined to join an organization or cooperate with them when asked or, more often, threatened. The groups are formed primarily along ethnic backgrounds and were originally for inmate self-protection. They have since their inception, however, sought control over illegal activities within the prisons and on the streets. They have reached an organizational level of extreme formality and their sophistication is indeed a grave problem for prison authorities to deal with. Although composed of convicts and ex-convicts, they have been able to create effective street operations that include narcotics distribution, extortion, contract killings, robbery and forgery.

As mentioned earlier, there are four groups that form the core of violent activities. The original and probably largest and most powerful organization is the Mexican Mafia. Formed in the early 1960's, the "MM" or "EME", as it is referred to by members, is composed mainly of Mexican-American prisoners from the East Los Angeles area. It began as a protective group and originally opposed all others who were not members. With the recent emergence of similar groups, however, it has been concentrating its violence against the Nuestra Familia, or New Family,

and the Black Guerrilla Family. Due to the close proximity to the Mexican border of its East Los Angeles base, the MM is making an attempt to control the narcotics traffic in the prisons and on the Streets of Southern California. Their narcotics control in the prisons has been relatively successful, according to prison spokesmen, but their street activities have not been as accomplished. They are gaining muscle, however, and their strong arm tactics are quickly eliminating independent pushers. In this vein, the MM has been linked to eight murders outside the prison system in Southern California. Membership figures for the MM range from 300 hard core to 800 in the statewide prison system.

The Nuestra Familia, or New Family, is the second most populous and powerful organization in the prison system. Formed originally by Central Valley and farming area Mexican-Americans as protection against the MM, the Nuestra Familia has become an entity in itself and now competes with the MM for control of illegal activities, narcotics and in plain violence. They operate under formal by-laws and become members for life. Any attempt to leave the group results in death, as does failure to carry out a command from the group's general or captains.

The Aryan Brotherhood is a white supremacy, anti-Black group consisting primarily of convicted motorcycle outlaws, such as the Hell's Angels, American Nazi Party members and, according to prison authorities, some members have been associated with female members of the Charles Manson family. The Aryan Brotherhood has become allied with the Mexican Mafia based on their mutual anti-Black feelings. The Aryan Brotherhood is also used by the Mexican Mafia for attacks on New Family members. The estimated number of members of the Aryan Brotherhood now in our prisons is from 400 to 500.

The BGF or Black Guerrilla Family is the most recent group to appear in the prison system. It is evidently the remnant of the earlier Black groups, including the Black Panthers, US, the Black Liberation Army, etc. At the present time, the BGF is aligned with the New Family in its battle with the MM and the AB. It is not yet as large as the other three groups, but could grow quickly if it establishes itself as the most viable Black organization. The BGF has also been linked with the August Seventh Guerrilla Movement which has been involved in recent extortion attempts to free the "San Quentin Six" (those being held for the Marin County Courthouse murders and attempted escapes.) Most recently, the Black Guerrilla Family has been connected by Nancy Ling Perry with the Symbionese Liberation Army, which has claimed responsibility for the murder of Oakland School Superintendent, Marcus Foster, and the kidnapping of Patricia Hearst. Nancy Ling Perry is wanted for arson in the burning of the SLA headquarters in Concord, California. Ms. Perry has been a visitor of BGF prisoners during the past year.

Additionally, the SLA is thought to be a cadre of the Venceremos, described in the next section.

Although the four organizations described above are the main contributors to current prison violence and related street activities, there are other groups that have been associated with similar activities but whose tactics vary and whose reasons are political. These organizations must be discussed, as their activities have been linked directly to the prisons and more recently to an escape in which a prison guard was murdered.

The most notorious of these is the Venceremos. The following is an excerpt from a report by the Committee on Internal Security, House of Representatives, entitled "Revolutionary Activities Directed Toward the Administration of Penal or Correctional Systems, Part 1":

VENCEREMOS

"A report by the House Committee on Internal Security entitled 'America's Maoists: The Revolutionary Union; The Venceremos Organization' dated June 22, 1972, disclosed that members of these organizations have gathered firearms and explosives and have trained members in their use under anticipated guerrilla warfare conditions. Included in their organization is a "secret apparatus" intended for completely illegal activities--- assassinations, robberies, and sabotage. Noting these methods, coupled with an illegal objective, the committee concluded that the Revolutionary Union and Venceremos organization constitute a potential threat to the internal security of the United States.

"Several recent issues of Pamoja Venceremos, official organ of the Venceremos organization, have contained either articles on what has been termed 'miserable prison conditions' or letters from inmates complaining about alleged injustices in the penal system.

"An issue of Pamoja Venceremos, in April 1972, contained a letter from Thero Wheeler, an inmates of Folsom State Prison, who was identified as a member of the Venceremos organization. Wheeler's letter contained the following information:

"Our ultimate goal is to keep our revolutionary commitment under all the harsh forms that repression and mounting Fascism are taking *** the road I and others like myself who live directly under the yoke

twenty-four hours day have taken will not be altered. What about you fellow revolutionaries? *** I call for a stronger base within the revolutionary cadres *** and the immediate release of all prisoners *** and many of whom are political prisoners.'

"The January 10, 1973, issue of the Guardian contained an article on page 4 entitled 'Venceremos Leadership Arrested' which disclosed that four members of the Venceremos organization have been charged with murder as a result of the escape and recapture of a prison inmate. The charges stem from the escape of Ron Beatty on October 6, 1972, from Chino State Prison in San Bernardino County, Calif. Beatty was taken into custody 2 months later in the company of a member of the Venceremos organization. Beatty pleaded guilty to the murder of a prison guard during his escape and reportedly made statements implicating the entire leadership of Venceremos in the escape plot.

"The article noted that several days after Beatty's escape from prison, the Venceremos organization held a press conference to announce that Beatty had joined the Venceremos while in prison a few months earlier. It was also announced that the Venceremos had not aided the escape, but supported it fully. The announcement stated: 'All prisoners are prisoners of war and have the right to escape.'

"The Guardian article also noted that after Beatty's escape and before his capture, Venceremos called him a 'proletarian internationalist who won the respect of all prisoners and the love of all prison revolutionaries.' After Beatty pleaded guilty on December 27, 1972, the Venceremos called him 'an enemy of the people.'

"Various publications of the Venceremos organization and the Workers World Party advertise that they will be sent to prisoners free of charge."

Another organization cited as having a direct influence on prison activities is the National Lawyers Guild. From the same report, a brief description of the NLG:

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

"The National Lawyers Guild was cited by the former Committee on Un-American Activities as the 'foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party.' (HCUA report dated September 21, 1950.)

"In recent years, a new breed of young radicals allegedly has become dominant within the guild organization. This was particularly evident in actions taken at national conventions held in Santa Monica, Calif., in 1968 and Boulder, Colo., in 1971. The 1968 gathering had proclaimed the guild to be the 'legal arm' of the movement for 'radical change in the structure of our political and economic system.' ('The History of the Guild,' in San Francisco Bay Area Guild publication, the Conspiracy, December 1971 and January 1972; Guild promotional leaflet, 'The National Lawyers Guild'; Guardian July 20, 1968, p. 20; and New York Times, August 2, 1971, p. 13.)

"The previously mentioned 1971 report of the California Board of Corrections, in noting that evidence had been adduced indicating that the State prison system was under revolutionary attack from within and outside prison walls, indicated that the attack was being encouraged and abetted by members of organizations, such as the National Lawyers Guild, the underground press and other 'misguided individuals.'

"The California report noted that the strike at Folsom prison in November 1970 was the first incident in which members of the National Lawyers Guild played an open role. Lawyers from that organization held press conferences, contacted news media in support of the strike, and were present during demonstrations and picketing.

"During the 3-week Folsom strike, a demonstration in support of the inmates and their demands was held on the steps on the State Capitol in Sacramento. Participants included National Lawyers Guild member, Mrs. Fay Stender; John Irwin, a San Francisco college teacher; and Tom Hayden, one of the organizers of the revolutionary Students for a Democratic Society. It was at this rally that Hayden, who has spent his entire adult life vehemently denouncing the 'sinking and decaying structure of American Society,' publicly directed radicals

to turn their attention to the prison movement. Hayden described the prisons as the 'birthplace of revolutionary leadership.'

"The National Lawyers Guild was also involved in an unsuccessful strike effort at the California Men's Colony, San Luis Obispo, Calif., in March 1971. Shortly after a group of about a dozen inmates was visited by attorney Marvin Stender, president of the San Francisco chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, the strike effort among the inmates began, accompanied by a prepared list of demands.

"A news release was issued on the letterhead of the National Lawyers Guild announcing the formation of a 'Prisoners Legal Union,' with the National Lawyers Guild as the bargaining agent. Several hundred copies of the Conspiracy, a newspaper published by the bay area regional office of the National Lawyers Guild, were sent to the San Luis Obispo prison facility. The newspaper carried an account of the strike and was, by implication, supportive of such disruption by the inmates as a way of fostering change.

"The September 4, 1971, issue of Human Events reported that members of the National Lawyers Guild have been manipulating Soledad defendant George Jackson and other inmates of California prisons to enhance the myth of the 'political prisoner' and create a revolutionary atmosphere behind prison walls. The article noted that California law enforcement authorities believe that the National Lawyers Guild activities range from the smuggling of weapons and inflammatory propaganda into the prisons to the discussion of escape plans and the transmittal of threats to 'non-aligned' inmates.

"Human Events in its October 9, 1971, issue quoted the Los Angeles Times as follows: 'One of the common threads which ties the network (of prison radicals throughout the country) together is the National Lawyers Guild which printed and circulated the list (of prisoners' demands) in California and whose attorneys have easy access to inmates.' The 'manifesto of demands' which was issued by rebellious inmates at Attica State prison in New York was virtually identical to the one circulating in California prisons a year earlier, Human Events stated.

A key similarity was the demand that 'political prisoners' be granted asylum in Algeria, Russia, Cuba, North Korea, or North Vietnam. Another demand carried in each of the 'manifestos' was the right of all prisoners to receive whatever literature, however inflammatory, they want. Other demands carried in each manifesto called for an end to 'political' and 'religious' persecution. 'Political prisoners' were taken to mean Black Panthers and other revolutionaries, while those suffering from 'religious persecution' were taken to mean Black Muslims." (Refer to page 12 Appendix 7.)

The United Prisoners Union is affiliated with the Venceremos organization, and a synopsis of its activities is given below in the form of testimony given by Sgt. William Hankins of the California Department of Corrections, San Quentin Prison, to Mr. Daniel Ferry, Counsel to the U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Internal Security:

"MR. FERRY. Then one of the contacts to the Polar Bear Party has been the United Prisoners Union. What is this?

"MR. HANKINS. This is an organization formed by 'Popeye' Jackson, Wilbert Jackson. It is made up of ex-cons, parolees, and incarcerated inmates.

"MR. FERRY. What are its objectives and goals?

"MR. HANKINS. The expressed purpose of the organization is the formation of a prisoner class union composed of inmates, and with a strong union they hope to make successful their demands for the application of minimum wage to convicts, visiting, and many other privileges.

"UPU is also active in the Chino Defense Committee, and has recently become involved in the Venceremos organization.

"MR. FERRY. Do the inmates purchase memberships, or help finance activities of UPU, to your knowledge?

"MR. HANKINS. In some cases. The majority of memberships in UPU is normally through sponsorship of a person outside.

"MR. FERRY. How would that work, can you explain it please?

"MR. HANKINS. If an inmate is interested in joining they will find somebody outside who puts up the money for sponsorship.

"MR. FERRY. So the dues are paid from the outside?
"MR. HANKINS. That is correct.
"MR. FERRY. How would you characterize the United Prisoners Union?

"MR. HANKINS. Very radical and revolutionary in nature. They are very close, if not completely dominated by the Venceremos organization.

"MR. FERRY. It appears from the previous exhibit that they are using this United Prisoners Union as a mail drop?

"MR. HANKINS. Yes.

"MR. FERRY. What other primary activities? Recruitment?

"MR. HANKINS. Yes; recruitment. People on the outside make appearances at court trials. I would say that their primary function right now is recruitment.

"MR. FERRY. I hand you exhibit No. 10, and I will ask you to identify it please. Is that a piece of literature from the United Prisoners Union?

"MR. HANKINS. Yes; this is a paper called the Anvil, put out by the United Prisoners Union.

"MR. FERRY. What is the location of that particular office, does it say?

"MR. HANKINS. Anvil Office, 3077 24th Street, San Francisco, Calif.

"MR. FERRY. In previous testimony before this committee, there have been several references to an organization called the Prisoners Union. Are you familiar with that?

"MR. HANKINS. I recently became familiar with this organization.

"MR. FERRY. I hand you exhibit No. 11, and I ask you to identify that please?

"MR. HANKINS. This is a paper put out by the Prisoners Union called the Outlaw.

"MR. FERRY. What is the connection, then, between the Prisoners Union and the United Prisoners Union?

"MR. HANKINS. They are two similar organizations. Members of the Prisoners Union and staff were formerly with the United Prisoners Union also.

"MR. FERRY. Then, has there been a split?

"MR. HANKINS. It would appear that way. In my personal opinion, I don't feel that it definitely is a separate group.

"MR. FERRY. Why?

"MR. HANKINS. I just feel that Wilbert Jackson would not allow the split to happen.

"MR. FERRY. Would one cater to black inmates and

the other to white?

"MR. HANKINS. That is possible. I believe that Connor Nixon and John Irwin are affiliated with the Prisoners Union, and both of them are white. I know through experience in talking to inmates, we have many, many Caucasian inmates who do not want to join the group.

"MR. FERRY. You mentioned Connor Nixon?

"MR. HANKINS. Yes.

"MR. FERRY. As being affiliated with?

"MR. HANKINS. He is affiliated with the Outlaw.

"CHAIRMAN ICHORD. Counsel, at this point, what was the name of the prisoners union organization which we encountered in the State of Ohio?

"MR. FERRY. It was the Ohio Prisoners' Labor Union.

"CHAIRMAN ICEORD. Was he connected with that prisoners union?

"MR. FERRY. I think the information was that there is a connection, that the individual that this witness has just mentioned, Connor Nixon, did come to Ohio, if you recall, and was used by Raymond Twohig as a legal investigator. He obtained the authorization to visit the various institutions in Ohio on behalf of Raymond Twohig.

"CHAIRMAN ICHORD. Was he associated with the Lawyers Guild?

"MR. FERRY. That is correct."

The Subcommittee will soon be holding hearings on these organizations and their activities in an effort to determine the extent of their influence, the reasons for their apparent growth and what may be done to curtail or eliminate them as threats to our society's well-being and safety.

The findings and recommendations arising from these hearings will be released as soon as possible in order that preventative measures be instigated immediately.

CHAPTER VI
REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS AND CURRENT ACTIVITIES

Recent years have seen a worldwide increase in kidnappings by revolutionary groups, most of them being of a political nature and perpetrated to gain attention for a cause, as in the case of Arab terrorists and the Munich Olympic Games tragedy. Some have been for large ransoms, as in the South American cases where as much as five million dollars have been demanded of a corporation for a hostage. Although not a new tactic of revolutionaries, the startling increase in these incidents is a cause of great concern, particularly on a national level where a study has been made by the House Committee on Internal Security and a special United States Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism has been formed to monitor measures being taken to combat terrorist activities.

The United States and the State of California were, until recently, free from such activities, but a recent event, the kidnapping of Patricia Hearst, daughter of newspaper publisher Randolph Hearst, by the Symbionese Liberation Army, has dramatically illustrated the severity of this terrorist tactic and the extremely helpless situation in which this type of incident leaves law enforcement authorities. Due to the usual "political" demands of such terrorists, bargaining with them is difficult. Such a situation precludes the usual "ransom for victim" solution as political demands must be carried out without knowledge of the victim's condition or location. Demands may take the form of wanted publicity for a cause, release of the group's members being held on other offenses or may take the bizarre form of those recent SLA demands, requesting \$70 worth of food to be distributed to every needy Californian over a one month period. The difficulties arising from these instances with regard to law enforcement are many and cooperation between agencies is imperative.

In past instances within foreign countries, responses have been varied and with varying degrees of success. Even in cases where a government's refusal to comply with terrorist demands has ended the incident and resulted in the apprehension of the terrorists, a subsequent incident in another country has, because of that country's willingness to comply, resulted in the release of the originally captured terrorists. No "standard procedure" can be adopted on these incidents due to the varying circum-

stances under which they occur. The best preventive measures seem to be constant surveillance and intelligence gathering by law enforcement agencies, whereby some indication is given unknowingly by the individuals involved as to what their plans entail. There are other methods which may discourage acts of terrorism and are probably best cited in the California Department of the Military's Civil Disorder Management Course Manual, which states:

"Terrorism is defined as 'the systematic use of fear' and is certainly the most brutal of the special threats. Other forms of special threats are semi-predictable and can, to a large degree, be guarded against and planned for. This is not true of those assassination, kidnaping, psychological destruction, and bomb tactics of today's social insurgent.

"In the interest of self-protection and preserving the image of national stability, recent events in this country would seem to dictate the necessity for an increased state of awareness and alertness on the part of key officials of business and government in countering any potential kidnaping or assassination threats on themselves and members of their families. Target desirability and accessibility studies should be conducted for all persons of high social, political, or financial standing. Specifically, it is desired that both the target and the protecting agency know: the nature of the threat; and the probable direction of the threat. Armed with such study results and the cooperation of the target and his family, proper security measures may be taken and continuing intelligence gathering activities can be undertaken effectively.

"The following categorical security measures are recommended:

"Residence security:

- Be alert for strangers or outsiders.
- Keep all doors and windows locked.
- Add chain-type locking devices.
- Positively identify all callers.
- Suspect all persons with 'service' reasons for calling unless previously acquainted or called by owner.
- Establish a neighborhood source of reliable information regarding suspect persons or

unusual happenings. Every neighborhood has a 'busy body' and they can be useful.
Utilize maximum outside lighting.
Utilize intrusion detection devices if available or within financial means.

"Family security:

- Initiate a whereabouts monitoring and check-in system.
- Allow no unaccompanied trips or outings.
- Vary travel times and routes.
- Trust only known persons to transport family members to any outside location.
- Implement a vehicle security system for all owned, provided, or rented vehicles.

"Office security:

- Implement a system of controlled personal, mail, and building access.
- Instruct office personnel to be alert for suspicious persons and foreign objects.
- Escort any unknown 'service' person entering the office vicinity.
- Run extensive security and police intelligence checks on all persons having access to officials.

"Those factors, threats, studies, and techniques applying to kidnaping also apply to assassinations. Additionally, special shielding devices, such as the LEXAN plastic used to protect the President of the United States, should be provided. Human shields are less desirable but occasionally necessary.

"No longer are we confronted with only the 'Mad Bomber' type of individual we found in New York City several years ago. It is unlikely that devices planted in our facilities, or on the persons of, or in the vicinity of people today will be intentionally malfunctional.

"People and property are equally the target of today's bomber with special directed emphasis on law enforcement and elected officials. It is in the area of bombings that we begin to really approach the second phase activities of an insurgency-- one step from open revolution.

"A quote from The Militant's Formulary: 'A militant with an 8th grade ed can fix up a mad scientist's laboratory out of

odds and ends and with easily purchased chemicals becomes more dangerous than a trained saboteur' and '(the militant) feels himself to be a one-man army with the power to destroy any individual or hundreds of any group. This poor man's James Bond not only has the power to destroy, but to disrupt and terrorize with relative impunity.'

"A quote from the Weathermen: 'Revolutionary violence is the only way. Now we are adapting the classic guerrilla strategy of the Viet Cong and the urban guerrilla strategy of the Tupamaras (South America) to our own situation here in America...'

"Weathermen are known to have bomb factories.

"Each department or agency responsible for responding to a bomb call should have clearly established processing procedures defined. These procedures are a part of an overall bomb plan which is designed to cover all aspects of activity except those items which are different in each case because of the varying characteristics of individual devices.

"The plan should include separate operating instructions for each functional area of the overall bomb mission. As a minimum, this should include a minimum of:

"Protective services: to provide traffic control, area isolation, area clearance, and bomb scene security. Military equivalent is MP.

"Technical services: to actually deal with the device. This is the only team which under normal conditions, will in any way move or tamper with the device. Military equivalent is EOD.

"Investigative services: to seek out causes, origins of material, location of exploded devices, and perpetrators. Military equivalent is EOD and CID.

"In summary, many of you came here aware of portions of the special threats pervading our society today. Few of you realized the full impact of 'where we are.' It has been the intention of this class to show how the atmosphere for violence came about and how the manifestation of these threats so closely resemble the early phases of an insurgency leading toward revolution. We are not at war internally in the United States, but

we are having severe enough problems that attempting to ignore today's threats can only lead to national disaster.

"If we are all singing off the same sheet of music at the same time the radicals are playing their organs underground, our sweet, melodious harmony will continue to override their off-key, unacceptable behavior."

In light of the Patricia Hearst kidnapping and its attendant publicity, it is obvious that such incidents will increase. As with the original successes of the air pirates, there is no reason to believe that this will be the only kidnapping of this type, even though the perpetrators will, no doubt, be apprehended, probably before this report is published.

The time for preventive measures against terrorism has arrived, and the Subcommittee will endeavor to assist in creating those measures, as well as being instrumental in their implementation, particularly should investigations deem legislation essential.

CHAPTER VII
CALIFORNIA CIVIL DISORDER MANAGEMENT COURSE

The Subcommittee consultants attended separate classes of the California Civil Disorder Management Course at the California Specialized Training Institute, Camp San Luis Obispo, during October and November, 1973. Both are now registered with the State Military Department as consultants available for assistance in civil disorder.

The California Civil Disorder Management Course (CCDMC) is a one-week, highly intensified and coordinated learning exercise in all phases of civil disorder management. Both consultants recommend, and the Subcommittee members concur, that Colonel L. O. Guiffrida, MPC, CAL ARNG, Commandant of the California Specialized Training Institute, and the instructors of the CCDMC be commended for their enthusiasm, expertise and professionalism in developing and conducting their CCDMC.

Personnel attending CCDMC classes include representatives of law enforcement, military, fire department, corrections and educational fields. Attendees represent all areas of the state, with a small number in each class from other states and, occasionally, friendly foreign countries.

The curriculum includes a well choreographed and realistic ten-hour exercise in managing a major civil disorder situation in the mythical city of San Luisa. Through use of radio nets, video tape and closed circuit television, the instructor staff of CCDMC provides realism and flexibility as well as responsiveness to judgment decisions (both good and bad) made by students during the exercise.

The scope of instruction offered by the CCDMC is best indicated by the following list of subjects covered:

Unrest in Modern Society	Dissent, Disruption and Violence
Legal Aspects of Managing Disorder	Law Enforcement Mutual Aid
Disorder Management	Fire Service Operations
Military Support to Civil Authorities	Control Force/Media Relations
Control Force Intelligence	Reduced Lethality Weapons
	Records; Recovery Operations
	Contemporary Insurgency

APPENDIX 1

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE OF AIR TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

HIJACKING STATISTICS
U.S. Registered Aircraft
(1961 - Present)

UPDATED: 1 August 1973

Coordinated Planning
Emergency Fiscal and Logistics
Planning
Terrorism
Youth Culture and Campus
Violence
Civil Defense and Disaster
Planning for School Officials

California Office of Emer-
gency Services Communica-
tions Capabilities
Mass Arrest Procedures
California Disaster and
Civil Defense Master
Mutual Aid Agreement

Definitions & Legend:

- S - Successful = hijacker controls flt. & reaches destination or objective.
- U - Unsuccessful = hijacker attempts to take control of flight but fails.
- I - Incomplete = hijacker is apprehended or killed during hijacking or as a result of "hot pursuit."

	Air Carrier				General Aviation				Total			
	I(%)	S(%)	U(%)	T	I(%)	S(%)	U(%)	T	I(%)	S(%)	U(%)	T
1961	1(20)	3(60)	1(20)	5	0-	0-	0-	0	1(20)	3(60)	1(20)	5
1962	0-	0-	0-	0	0-	1(100)	0-	1	0-	1(100)	0-	1
1963	0-	0-	0-	0	0-	0-	0-	0	0-	0-	0-	0
1964	0-	0-	0-	0	0-	1(100)	0-	1	0-	1(100)	0-	1
1965	0-	1(25)	3(75)	4	0-	0-	0-	0	0-	1(25)	3(75)	4
1966	0-	0-	0-	0	0-	0-	0-	0	0-	0-	0-	0
1967	0-	0-	0-	0	0-	1(100)	0-	1	0-	1(100)	0-	1
1968	1(6)	13(76)	3(18)	17	0-	5(100)	0-	5	1(4)	18(82)	3(14)	22
1969	1(3)	33(82)	6(15)	40	0-	0-	0-	0	1(3)	33(82)	6(15)	40
1970	5(19)	17(66)	4(15)	26	0-	1(100)	0-	1	5(18)	18(67)	4(15)	27
1971	8(32)	11(44)	6(24)	25	1(50)	1(50)	0-	2	9(33)	12(44)	6(22)	27
1972	14(50)	8(29)	6(21)	28	0-	2(67)	1(33)	3	14(45)	10(32)	7(23)	31
1973	1(100)	0(0)	0(0)	1	0	1(100)	0	1	1(50)	1(50)	0	2
TOTAL	31(21)	86(59)	29(20)	146	1(7)	13(86)	1(7)	15	32(20)	99(61)	30(19)	161

NOTE: There have been 14 successful hijackings of U.S. Registered Aircraft which terminated at locations other than Cuba. The locations are:

- Honolulu, Hawaii 1965
- Damascus, Syria 1969
- Rome, Italy 1969
- Beirut, Lebanon 1970
- Cairo, Egypt(2) 1970, 1970
- Zerka, Jordan 1970
- Vancouver, B.C. 1971
- Woodland, Wash. 1971
- Honduras 1972
- Algiers (2) 1972, 1972
- Vic. Peru, In. 1972
- Wichita Falls, Tx 1973

There have been three incomplete hijackings which terminated outside the U.S.:

- Nassau 1971
- Buenos Aires 1971
- Vancouver, B.C. 1971

APPENDIX 2

BOMB RELATED DEATHS & INJURIES BY COUNTY

January through October 10, 1973

<u>County</u>	<u>Injuries</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Total</u>
Humboldt		1	1
Los Angeles	2	1	3
Orange	2		2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	4	2	6

APPENDIX 3

1973 BOMB INCIDENTS BY COUNTY

January through October 10, 1973

Alameda	18
Butte	2
Contra Costa	6
Fresno	2
Humboldt	2
Imperial	1
Kern	4
Los Angeles	93
Madera	1
Monterey	1
Orange	23
Riverside	10
Sacramento	8
San Bernardino	4
San Diego	14
San Francisco	8
San Joaquin	6
San Mateo	7
Santa Barbara	6
Santa Clara	43
Santa Cruz	2
Shasta	1
Sonoma	3
Stanislaus	2
Tehama	1
Tulare	3
Ventura	13
Yolo	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL	285

APPENDIX 4

CRIMES COMMITTED IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

January through April, 1972

Type	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Monthly Average
Murders	0	0	0	0	0
Assaults on certified personnel	21	28	21	42	28
Assaults on classified personnel	6	13	7	8	9
Assaults on peace officers or security personnel	5	5	2	19	9
Assaults on pupils	49	104	57	85	74
Possession of weapons					
a. guns & knives	68	120	64	91	86
b. bombs & explosives	6	5	9	3	6
c. Other (chains, clugs, etc.)	15	29	15	27	22
Incidents of vandalism or theft	1,279	1,549	1,098	1,590	1,379

APPENDIX 5

APPENDIX A Emergency Procedure for Campus Unrest

(Adapted from Long Beach Polytechnic High School's Plan)

I. Responsibilities

- A. The senior administrator present will:
 1. Determine nature and severity of emergency.
 2. Be responsible for action as outlined in Part VI of this plan.
 3. Remain in charge until relieved by the principal.
 4. Be responsible for communications with the attendance service, police, and school staff.
- B. At the signal for an alert (electronic tone), administrators, counselors, staff assistants, caretakers, and teachers without classes will report to the control center by phone or in person for instructions.
- C. Teachers with classes will keep pupils in class during an alert until verbal or written release plans are received from the administrator in charge.

II. Administrative Control Centers

- A. The prime control center is the principal's office.
- B. The secondary control center is the vice-principal's office.

III. Communications Systems

- A. The switchboard is to be manned by two clerks assigned to the area and by the head counselor or the counselor designated by him.
- B. Available staff personnel (identified in IB) will be used as runners.
- C. The master Walkie-Talkie will be in the principal's office.
- D. If applicable, the Walkie-Talkie and tape recorder (stored in the principal's office) will be taken by available personnel to administrators on the scene.

IV. Telephone System

- A. Outside phones

The principal's office and/or vice-principal's office will control the telephone system.

 1. Outgoing calls ("hot line") will be made by the senior administrator.
 2. Incoming calls on extension 1 will be handled by the receptionist in the principal's office; extension 2 will be the vice-principal's "hot line"; and extension 3 will be handled by the vice-principal's secretary.
- B. Classroom Telephones

The primary purpose of the classroom telephone is to provide emergency communication between the teacher and administrative personnel. Emergency situations requiring immediate communication may include:

 1. Injury or illness requiring assistance
 2. Reporting a disturbance in the hall or campus
 3. A classroom situation requiring assistance
 4. Reporting to administrator the name of a student being sent to the office for disciplinary action, followed by written report

The control board has a limit of two simultaneous conversations; therefore, calls other than emergencies must be limited in number and short in duration.

Office requests for students to leave class will be limited to emergency situations.

Supervision of the telephone is necessary to prevent students from tampering with the instrument. Any student who does not respond to instructions should be referred.

Students are not to be in a room without supervision. The teacher should lock his room when leaving for the shortest period of time.

G. If situations make it necessary for the office staff to contact supervisory personnel to respond to a complaint of noise or disturbance on campus, three short rings on the bell system will be used. Administrators not in their offices should call in and report name and location. Information will be given if assistance is needed.

Anyone leaving the campus should report his leaving and notify the principal's secretary upon his return.³

V. Problem Areas

Any area is potentially a problem area. Help will be dispatched where needed.

VI. Plans for Dealing with Emergency

A. All administrators will become familiar with the district emergency policy, a copy of which will be available from the principal.

B. The adult on the scene of a campus disorder will contact the principal's office by the nearest phone, giving the following information: (1) name; (2) location of the problem; and (3) nature of the problem.

C. The senior administrator in the office will be contacted and given the above information. He will:

1. Stay at the control center until relieved by the principal (or leave coadministrator in charge of center).

2. Sound the alert signal as needed (two 10-second sounds on "electronic tone").

3. Send help to the scene with a "Walkie-Talkie" (if applicable).

4. Call attendance service and ask for the "hot line" and police as needed.

a. Call attendance service at _____, extension ____; if busy, call _____, extension ____; if busy, call _____.

b. Give the following information clearly and distinctly: (1) your name; (2) your position; (3) your school; (4) what is happening; (5) degree of urgency; and (6) where and to whom officers are to report at the site (Be specific).

c. Tape-record a report of the emergency by calling extension _____ and explaining that you want emergency report taped. Follow the procedure in 4b just cited. The report will be typed and distributed to: (1) the superintendent; (2) associate superintendent (operation); (3) associate superintendent (services); (4) assistant superintendent (elementary); (5) director, high schools; (6) director, child welfare service; (7) director, publications; (8) police department; and (9) administrator of school involved.

D. The following actions will be taken when alert is sounded (two 10-second sounds on "electronic tone"):

1. Teachers will ignore regular bells and keep pupils in the room until release is arranged. Regular bell system will be turned off by administrator in charge.

2. Classes on the field will proceed to the nearest cover by the safest route determined by the teacher.

3. Pupils in the cafeteria will remain there. Personnel on supervision duty will remain in the cafeteria.

4. Pupils on the grounds will report as directed by adults sent to the scene to take charge. (Go to the auditorium, if safe, or report to the next period classrooms. Instructions will also be given over the intercom.)

E. Administrators on the scene will:

1. Establish contact with the office (Walkie-Talkie, phone).

2. Recommend the best action to be taken to ensure the safety and well-being of the students, faculty, and staff.

3. Isolate the problem if possible.

Note: One administrator will have in his possession the tape recorder to use as needed.

F. Administrator with camera or person assigned by him will (if applicable):

1. Find a suitable location for taking shots (overhead balconies probably).

2. Remain at that location until the problem is under control.

VII. Prevention Plans

A. Be aware of any complaint, no matter how minor.

B. Keep hands off students unless restraint is needed.

C. Have teachers alert the office of potential problems.

D. Don't make disciplinary measures final in heat of the moment.

E. Remember that "talk, talk, talk" is better than "trouble, trouble, trouble."

F. Bring parents to school when occasion offers the opportunity, not just when trouble occurs.

APPENDIX 6-1

INCIDENTS IN THE INSTITUTIONS

1965 through 1973

SUMMARY

Only incidents which occurred in institutions or in camps and were reported to Central Office are counted in this report. Those involving persons in community correctional centers, work furlough or temporary community release program situations are excluded.

The rate (3.64) of incidents per 100 average institution population was higher in 1973 than for any year for which these data are recorded. The next highest rate (3.04) was for 1972.

The number of persons fatally injured by assaultive attacks during 1973 was 19 inmates and 1 staff member, a total of 20 persons. The 19 inmates killed resulted from 15 stabbings, 2 strangulations, 1 beating and 1 shooting. The number of assaults by inmates on staff increased from 55 in 1972 to 84 during 1973. The 55 attacks on staff in 1972 involved 74 staff members. The 84 incidents in 1973 involved 132 staff personnel.

APPENDIX 6-2

S U M M A R Y

NUMBER AND TYPE OF INCIDENT, AND NUMBER OF ATTEMPTED ESCAPES IN INSTITUTIONS

BY YEAR

1965 - 1973

Year	I n c i d e n t s									Attempted escapes	
	Total		Type of incident							Number attempt. escapes	Rate per 100 average inst. pop.
	Number incidents	Rate per 100 average inst. pop.	Stab-bings*	Fights	Poss. of weapon	Nar-cotics	Sex	Suicide	Other		
1965	324	1.23	48	80	107	27	15	21	26	30**	0.11
1966	367	1.37	53	85	92	41	35	5	56	40**	0.15
1967	331	1.20	55	64	116	15	27	8	46	40**	0.15
1968	324	1.14	74	57	77	34	23	13	46	41	0.14
1969	303	1.08	56	64	63	56	18	7	39	31	0.11
1970	366	1.36	66	79	89	80	15	11	26	28	0.10
1971	446	1.96	110	64	103	105	14	14	36	32†	0.14
1972	592	3.04	168	90	132	144	9	9	40	42	0.22
1973	778	3.64	179	110	201	230	4	18	36	37†	0.18

* Includes fatal stabbings and other fatal incidents.

** Includes fatally shot while attempting to escape: 1 in 1965
1 in 1966
1 in 1967

† Does not include attempted escape at San Quentin on 8-21-71 and one at CMF on 8-17-73 counted as stabbing incidents.
NOTE: These data are based upon incident reports submitted to Central Office, and as interpreted by Administrative Information & Statistics Section.

APPENDIX 6-3

SUMMARY

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS AND RATE PER 100 AVERAGE INSTITUTION POPULATION

BY EACH INSTITUTION

BY YEAR

1965 - 1973

Institution	1965		1966		1967		1968		1969	
	Number incidents	Rate per 100 average inst. pop.	Number incidents	Rate per 100 average inst. pop.	Number incidents	Rate per 100 average inst. pop.	Number incidents	Rate per 100 average inst. pop.	Number incidents	Rate per 100 average inst. pop.
Total	324	1.23	367	1.37	331	1.20	324	1.14	303	1.08
Conservation Centers	17	0.52	41	0.85	23	0.45	34	0.66	32	0.63
Calif. Inst. for Men	-	-	3	0.17	2	0.11	6	0.34	5	0.29
Calif. Corr. Inst. (Feh.)..	9	1.44	4	0.67	5	0.67	10	0.80	6	0.48
Calif. Medical Facility ...	37	1.71	26	1.34	34	1.78	21	1.02	17	0.81
Calif. Mens Colony	64	1.75	47	1.29	30	0.80	37	0.97	33	0.83
Calif. Rehab. Ctr.	8	0.47	23	1.28	6	0.33	8	0.40	13	0.67
Correc. Training Facility..	55	1.58	79	2.49	63	1.99	82	2.80	71	2.19
Deuel Vocational Inst.	53	3.11	55	3.22	54	2.97	39	2.15	30	1.63
Folsom	16	0.67	16	0.67	22	0.86	20	0.76	23	0.93
San Quentin	52	1.23	51	1.36	65	1.77	42	1.09	58	1.64
Calif. Inst. for Women	13	1.59	22	2.34	27	3.11	25	3.29	13	2.06
G.R.C. - Patton - Women* ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.61

Institution	1970		1971		1972		1973	
	Number incidents	Rate per 100 average inst. pop.	Number incidents	Rate per 100 average inst. pop.	Number incidents	Rate per 100 average inst. pop.	Number incidents	Rate per 100 average inst. pop.
Total	366	1.36	446	1.96	592	3.04	778	3.64
Conservation Centers	42	0.90	37	0.90	48	1.85	37	1.39
Calif. Inst. for Men	7	0.38	7	0.39	29	1.19	17	0.78
Calif. Corr. Inst. (Feh.)..	13	1.09	16	1.39	36	3.42	38	3.41
Calif. Medical Facility ...	11	0.43	23	1.17	65	3.54	87	4.56
Calif. Mens Colony	43	1.17	69	2.54	83	3.27	95	3.72
Calif. Rehab. Ctr.	17	0.92	15	0.85	21	1.32	35	1.93
Correc. Training Facility..	53	2.04	47	2.44	80	4.08	129	5.23
Deuel Vocational Inst.	63	3.39	58	3.69	124	9.06	138	9.57
Folsom	35	1.49	33	1.71	27	1.78	33	1.77
San Quentin	72	1.99	125	4.34	59	3.24	149	6.03
Calif. Inst. for Women	7	0.95	13	2.05	18	3.09	15	2.30
G.R.C. - Patton - Women* ..	3	0.94	3	1.15	2	1.11	5	2.13

* G.R.C. at Patton, for women, opened 7-1-69.

APPENDIX 6-4

NUMBER AND TYPE OF INCIDENT, AND NUMBER OF ATTEMPTED ESCAPES IN INSTITUTIONS

BY YEAR

1965

Institution	Incidents									Attempted escapes	
	Total		Type of incident							Number attemp. escapes	Number* persons involved
	Number incidents	Number* persons involved	Stab-bings	Fights	Poss. of weapon	Nar-cotics	Sex	Suicide	Other		
Total	324	782	49**	80	107	27	15	21	26	30	47
Conservation Centers	17	54	1	4	7	1	-	-	4	3	5
California	5	33	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	2
Sierra	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Southern	11	20	1	2	4	1	-	-	3	2	3
Calif. Inst. for Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Calif. Correctional Inst...	9	16	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	1	1
Calif. Medical Facility ...	37	52	2**	12	7	5	3	6	2	3	3**
Calif. Mens Colony	64	107	4	20	20	2	8	4	6	4	5
East	60	98	4**	20	20	2	7	2	5	3	4
West	4	9	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1
Calif. Rehabilitation Ctr..	8	17	2	2	-	1	-	-	3	6	11
Men	5	8	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	4	6
Women	3	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	5
Correctional Training Fac..	55	225	10	13	22	3	1	2	4	6	10
Central	28	101	6	9	8	2	-	1	2	4	6
North	25	121	4**	3	14	1	1	1	1	2	4
South	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Deuel Vocational Inst.	53	139	9**	9	24	5	2	3	1	1	1
Folsom	16	33	2**	7	4	-	1	2	-	1	1
San Quentin	52	107	18**	5	23	1	-	3	2	2	5
Calif. Inst. for Women	13	32	-	5	-	3	-	1	4	2	4

* Where the number of persons involved in incident could not be determined, a count of one was given; for a riot or strike, the number was estimated.

** 10 fatal incidents: 8 stabbings -- 1 at Deuel Vocational Inst.
3 at San Quentin
1 at Calif. Medical Facility
1 at Correc. Train. Fac. - North
1 at Folsom
1 at Calif. Mens Colony - East

1 man beaten at Calif. Medical Facility
1 man shot while attempting to escape

APPENDIX 6-5

State of California
Health and Welfare Agency
Department of Corrections
February 6, 1974

NUMBER AND TYPE OF INCIDENT, AND NUMBER OF ATTEMPTED ESCAPES IN INSTITUTIONS

BY YEAR
1966

Institution	Incidents									Attempted escapes	
	Total		Type of incident							Number attemp. escapes	Number* persons involved
	Number incidents	Number* persons involved	Stab-bings	Fights	Poss. of weapon	Nar-cotics	Sex	Suicide	Other		
Total	367	1,290	53**	85	92	41	35	5	56	39	66
Conservation Centers	41	114	3	10	9	8	3	-	8	4	6
California	26	66	2	6	7	3	3	-	5	2	2
Sierra	6	12	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	1	2
Southern	9	36	1	1	1	4	-	-	2	1	2
Calif. Inst. for Men	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	8
Calif. Correctional Inst. ..	4	14	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Calif. Medical Facility ..	26	73	2**	7	4	-	6	2	5	1	1
Calif. Mens Colony	47	100	2	22	8	-	9	-	6	-	-
East	45	98	1	22	8	-	9	-	5	-	-
West	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Calif. Rehabilitation Ctr. ..	23	64	1	3	-	18	-	-	1	9	10
Men	22	61	1	3	-	17	-	-	1	9	10
Women	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Correctional Training Fac. ..	79	412	11	13	27	8	10	-	10	8	12
Central	38	83	7	6	10	5	4	-	6	3	5
North	41	329	4	7	17	3	6	-	4	4	6
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Deuel Vocational Inst. ...	55	224	10	8	26	4	6	-	1	5	9**
Folsom	16	35	4	3	6	-	-	1	2	-	-
San Quentin	51	220	20**	12	12	2	-	1	4	4	8
Calif. Inst. for Women ...	22	30	-	5	-	-	-	-	17	4	12

* Where the number of persons involved in incident could not be determined, a count of one was given; for a riot or strike, the number involved are estimated.

** Includes 4 fatal incidents: 3 stabbings — 2 at San Quentin
1 at Calif. Medical Facility

1 person shot while attempting to escape from Deuel Vocational Inst.

APPENDIX 6-6

State of California
Health and Welfare Agency
Department of Corrections
February 6, 1974

NUMBER AND TYPE OF INCIDENT, AND NUMBER OF ATTEMPTED ESCAPES IN INSTITUTIONS

BY YEAR
1967

Institution	Incidents									Attempted escapes	
	Total		Type of incident							Number attemp. escapes	Number* persons involved
	Number incidents	Number* persons involved	Stab-bings	Fights	Poss. of weapon	Nar-cotics	Sex	Suicide	Other		
Total	331	962	55**	64	116	15	27	8	46	40	69
Conservation Centers	23	150	2	4	3	5	1	-	8	1	1
California	14	131	2	3	2	4	-	-	3	-	-
North Coast Branch	3	8	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Sierra	4	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	1
Southern	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Calif. Inst. for Men	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
Calif. Correctional Inst. ...	5	51	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	4	6
Calif. Medical Facility ...	34	62	1	12	7	1	5	2	6	6	6
Calif. Mens Colony	30	61	3	5	10	-	10	-	2	3	3
East	28	55	3	5	9	-	10	-	1	3	3
West	2	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Calif. Rehabilitation Ctr. ..	6	69	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	8	11
Men	6	69	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	8	11
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correctional Training Fac. ..	63	176	18	5	28	-	2	2	8	5	15
Central	37	175	11**	3	16	-	2	-	5	4	9
North	25	-	7	2	12	-	-	2	2	1	6
South	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Deuel Vocational Inst.	54	170	2	13	31	1	5	-	2**	2	5
Folsom	22	36	10**	1	8	-	2	1	-	1	2
San Quentin	65	135	19**	11	26	5	1	1	2	4	12
Calif. Inst. for Women	27	49	-	11	1	2	-	2	11	2	2

* Where the number of persons involved in incident could not be determined, a count of one was given; for a riot or strike, the number involved are estimated.

** 10 fatal incidents: 7 stabbings — 5 at San Quentin, 1 at Correc. Train. Fac.-Central, 1 at Folsom
1 person shot at San Quentin by inmate
1 person shot at Deuel Vocational Inst. while attempting to escape
1 person beaten at Folsom

APPENDIX 6-7

NUMBER AND TYPE OF INCIDENT, AND NUMBER OF ATTEMPTED ESCAPES IN INSTITUTIONS

BY YEAR

1968

Institution	Incidents									Attempted escapes	
	Total		Type of incident							Number attemp. escapes	Number* persons involved
	Number incidents	Number* persons involved	Stab-bings	Fights	Poss. of weapon	Nar-cotics	Sex	Suicide	Other		
Total	324	5,856	74**	57	77	34	23	13	46	41	73
Conservation Centers	34	190	6	8	1	9	-	-	10	3	6
California	13	78	2	3	-	3	-	-	5	1	3
North Coast Branch	5	39	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Sierra	5	11	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
Southern	11	62	1	3	1	6	-	-	-	1	1
Calif. Inst. for Men	6	18	2**	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	2
Calif. Correctional Inst.	10	219	4**	-	3	1	-	-	2	2	7
Calif. Medical Facility ...	21	51	3**	6	7	-	4	-	1	3	4
Calif. Mens Colony	37	68	4	9	11	1	8	4	-	4	4
East	34	61	4**	8	11	1	6	4	-	4	4
West	3	7	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Calif. Rehabilitation Ctr. ..	8	1,614	1**	1	-	3	-	-	3	2	4
Men	7	1,608	1	1	-	3	-	-	2	2	4
Women	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Correctional Training Fac. ..	82	461	19	10	30	8	4	3	8	11	21
Central	60	271	16**	5	23	5	3	2	6	9	19
North	21	188	3	5	7	3	1	-	2	2	2
South	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Deuel Vocational Inst.	39	617	8	7	10	2	6	-	6	2	3
Folsom	20	2,037	11**	1	5	1	-	1	1	3	6
San Quentin	42	513	15**	4	10	4	1	4	4	2	7
Calif. Inst. for Women	25	68	1	11	-	4	-	1	8	8	9

* Where the number of persons involved in incident could not be determined, a count of one was given; for a riot or strike, the number involved was estimated.

** 16 fatal incidents: 15 stabbings -- 1 at Calif. Correctional Inst.
3 at Correctional Training Fac.-Central
1 at Calif. Medical Fac.
1 at Calif. Rehabilitation Center
1 at Calif. Mens Colony-East
2 at Folsom
6 at San Quentin

1 poisoning at Calif. Inst. for Men

APPENDIX 6-8

NUMBER AND TYPE OF INCIDENT, AND NUMBER OF ATTEMPTED ESCAPES IN INSTITUTIONS

BY YEAR

1969

Institution	Incidents									Attempted escapes	
	Total		Type of incident							Number attemp. escapes	Number* persons involved
	Number incidents	Number* persons involved	Stab-bings	Fights	Poss. of weapons	Nar-cotics	Sex	Suicide	Other		
Total	303	3,897	56	64	63	56	18	7	39	31	38
Total men	288	3,869	56**	57	63	55	18	7	32	23	29
Conservation Centers	32	210	4	6	2	9	2	-	9	4	5
California	14	177	2	5	-	4	-	-	3	3	4
North Coast Branch ..	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Sierra	9	15	1	-	2	2	2	-	2	1	1
Southern	6	13	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	-
Calif. Inst. for Men	5	13	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-
Calif. Correctional Inst.	6	111	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-
Calif. Medical Facility ..	17	34	10**	1	3	-	2	1	-	1	1
Calif. Mens Colony	33	62	1	15	7	1	4	3	2	2	2
East	28	54	1	12	6	1	4	3	1	2	2
West	5	8	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Calif. Rehabilitation Ctr. ..	13	399	-	1	-	6	2	-	4	1	1
Correctional Train. Fac. ..	71	606	11	19	24	10	1	1	5	9	12
Central	56	160	10	14	22	7	1	1	1	4	5
North	12	326	1	5	2	1	-	-	3	3	4
South	3	120	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	3
Deuel Vocational Inst.	30	57	8**	3	13	1	3	1	1	3	5
Folsom	23	2,054	7**	4	7	4	-	-	1	1	1
San Quentin	58	323	15**	8	7	18	4	1	5	2	2
Total women	15	28	-	7	-	1	-	-	7	8	9
Calif. Inst. for Women ..	13	20	-	6	-	-	-	-	7	8	9
CRC - Patton - Women†...	2	8	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

* Where the number of persons involved in incident could not be determined, a count of one was given; for a riot or strike, the number involved was estimated.

** 13 fatal incidents with a total of 15 deaths as follows: 10 stabbings -- 3 at Calif. Medical Facility
4 at Folsom (5 deaths)
3 at San Quentin (4 deaths)
1 strangulation at Deuel Vocational Inst.
2 beatings -- 1 at San Quentin and 1 at Folsom

† C.R.C. at Patton, for women, opened 7-1-69.

APPENDIX 6-9

NUMBER AND TYPE OF INCIDENT, AND NUMBER OF ATTEMPTED ESCAPES IN INSTITUTIONS

BY YEAR

1970

Institution	Incidents									Attempted escapes	
	Total		Type of incident							Number attemp. escapes	Number* persons involved
	Number incidents	Number* persons involved	Stab- bings	Fights	Poss. of weapon	Nar- cotics	Sex	Suicide	Other		
Total	365	5,346	66	79	89	80	15	11	26	28	47
Total men	356	5,321	65**	73	89	78	15	11	25	23	40
Conservation Centers	42	110	3	8	4	19	2	1	5	3	4
California	14	33	2**	4	2	5	1	-	-	-	-
North Coast Branch	9	18	1**	2	-	2	-	1	3	1	2
Sierra	10	23	-	2	2	5	1	-	-	-	-
Southern	9	36	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	2	2
Calif. Inst. for Men	7	12	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	11
Calif. Correctional Inst.	13	30	-	2	-	9	1	-	1	-	-
Calif. Medical Facility ...	11	20	3**	2	2	2	1	1	-	1	1
Calif. Mens Colony	43	84	5	18	8	5	5	-	2	3	3
East	42	83	5	18	8	4	5	-	2	3	3
West	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Calif. Rehabilitation Ctr. .	17	180	1	2	1	11	-	-	2	7	9
Correctional Training Fac. .	53	274	17	6	13	6	1	3	7	3	6
Central	40	223	14**	4**	10	3	1	1	7	3	6
North	13	51	3**	2	3	3	-	2	-	-	-
Deuel Vocational Inst.	63	603	18**	5	32	2	4	-	2	2	3
Folsom	35	2,674	3	8	11	11	-	-	2	1	1
San Quentin	72	1,334	14**	19	18	10	1	6	4	1	2
Total women	10	25	1	6	-	2	-	-	1	5	7
Calif. Inst. for Women	7	17	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
CRC - Patton - Woman	3	8	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	2

* Where the number of persons involved in incident could not be determined, a count of one was given; for a riot or strike, the number involved was estimated.

** Includes 11 fatal incidents: 9 stabbings -- 1 at Calif. Conservation Center
1 at North Coast Branch
1 at Correctional Training Fac.-North (1 officer)
1 at Deuel Vocational Inst.
1 at San Quentin
4 at Correctional Train. Fac.-Central (3 inmates, 1 officer)
1 shooting at Correctional Train. Fac.-Central (3 deaths)
1 strangulation at Calif. Medical Facility

APPENDIX 6-10

NUMBER AND TYPE OF INCIDENT, AND NUMBER OF ATTEMPTED ESCAPES IN INSTITUTIONS

BY YEAR

1971

Institution	Incidents									Attempted escapes	
	Total		Type of incident							Number attemp. escapes	Number* persons involved
	Number incidents	Number* persons involved	Stab- bings	Fights	Poss. of weapon	Nar- cotics	Sex	Suicide	Other		
Total	446	2,749	110	64	103	105	14	14	36	32	46
Total men	430	2,676	109**	59	103	97	14	13	35	23	31
Conservation Centers	37	441	6	4	2	14	1	-	10	7	12
California	16	305	2	3	1	8	-	-	2	5	10
North Coast Branch	9	16	3	1	-	2	-	-	3	1	1
Sierra	8	115	1	-	1	4	1	-	1	-	-
Southern	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1
Calif. Inst. for Men	7	14	3	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Calif. Correctional Inst. . .	16	141	3**	4	1	7	-	-	1	-	-
Calif. Medical Facility	23	43	5**	3	3	4	8	-	-	4	4
Calif. Mens Colony	69	231	11	9	13	30	1	3	2	-	-
East	68	229	10**	9	13	30	1	3	2	-	-
West	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calif. Rehabilitation Ctr. .	15	89	-	4	-	10	-	-	1	5	5
Correctional Training Fac. .	47	394	14	7	12	9	-	-	5	2	2
Central	36	139	12**	5	12	4	-	-	3	1	1
North	11	255	2	2	-	5	-	-	2	1	1
Deuel Vocational Inst.	58	472	23**	6	22	-	3	1	3	1	2
Folsom	33	49	9**	3	11	7	-	3	-	-	-
San Quentin	125	802	35**	18	39	16	1	3	13	4	6
Total women	16	73	1	5	-	8	-	1	1	9	15
Calif. Inst. for Women	13	65	1	5	-	6	-	-	1	8	13
CRC - Patton - Women	3	8	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	2

* Where the number of persons involved in an incident could not be determined, a count of one was given; for a riot or strike, the number involved was estimated.

** Includes 19 fatal incidents: 16 stabbings -- 7 at San Quentin (8 inmates, 3 officers)
2 at Folsom (1 inmate, 1 supervisor)
2 at Correctional Training Fac.-Central (2 officers)
2 at Deuel Vocational Inst.
1 at Calif. Correctional Inst.
1 at Calif. Medical Facility
1 at Calif. Mens Colony-East

1 shooting at San Quentin (1 officer, 1 inmate)
2 beatings -- 1 at San Quentin
1 at Folsom

APPENDIX 6-11

NUMBER AND TYPE OF INCIDENT, AND NUMBER OF ATTEMPTED ESCAPES IN INSTITUTIONS
BY YEAR
1972

Institution	Incidents									Attempted escapes	
	Total		Type of incident							Number attemp. escapes	Number* persons involved
	Number incidents	Number* persons involved	Stab-bings	Fights	Poss. of weapon	Nar-cotics	Sex	Suicide	Other		
Total	592	2,574	168**	90	132	144	9	9	40	42	58
Total men	572	2,532	166**	79	132	139	9	9	38	32	46
Conservation Centers	48	326	12	10	2	12	-	1	11	5	12
California	24	140	4**	4	2	8	-	-	6	5	12
North Coast Branch	10	34	1	3	-	2	-	-	4	-	-
Sierra	14	152	7**	3	-	2	-	1	1	-	-
Calif. Inst. for Men	29	81	14**	2	3	5	-	-	5	2	2
Calif. Correctional Inst. ..	36	265	7**	5	6	16	-	-	2	-	-
Calif. Medical Facility	65	114	12**	23	10	8	7	3	2	3	4
Calif. Mens Colony	83	152	23**	15	20	22	1	1	1	3	3
Calif. Rehabilitation Ctr. ...	21	134	1	8	1	9	-	-	2	4	4
Correctional Training Inst. ...	80	767	17	9	20	25	1	1	7	7	11
Central	41	514	7**	5	9	15	-	-	5	3	4
North	39	253	10**	4	11	10	1	1	2	4	7
Deuel Vocational Inst.	124	512	49**	6	49	16	-	1	3	3	4
Folsom	27	46	13**	-	10	3	-	1	-	1	1
San Quentin	59	135	18**	1	11	23	-	1	5	4	5
Total	20	42	2	11	-	5	-	-	2	10	12
Calif. Inst. for Women	18	40	2	11	-	3	-	-	2	9	11
CRC - Patton - Women	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1

* Where the number of persons involved in an incident could not be determined, a count of one was given; for a riot or strike, the number involved was estimated.

** Includes 34 fatal incidents: 30 stabbings -- 1 at Calif. Conservation Center (2 inmates)
1 at Sierra Conservation Center
3 at Calif. Institution for Men
3 at Calif. Correctional Institution
2 at Calif. Medical Facility
3 at Calif. Mens Colony
4 at Calif. Training Facility (5 inmates)
4 at Deuel Vocational Institution
5 at Folsom
4 at San Quentin
2 strangulations (inmates) 1 at Deuel Vocational Inst.
1 at Calif. Mens Colony
1 beating - inmate at San Quentin
1 shooting - officer at Calif. Inst. for Men

APPENDIX 6-12

NUMBER AND TYPE OF INCIDENT, AND NUMBER OF ATTEMPTED ESCAPES IN INSTITUTIONS
BY YEAR
1973

Institution	Incidents									Attempted escapes	
	Total		Type of incident							Number attemp. escapes	Number* persons involved
	Number incidents	Number* persons involved	Stab-bings	Fights	Poss. of weapon	Nar-cotics	Sex	Suicide	Other		
Total	778	2,298	179	110	201	230	4	18	36	37	61
Total men	758	2,256	178**	101	200	223	4	18	34	29	48
Conservation Centers	37	239	5	5	2	19	-	-	6	5	13
California	12	198	1	3	2	4	-	-	2	5	13
Sierra	25	41	4	2	-	15	-	-	4	-	-
Calif. Inst. for Men	17	41	3	3	2	8	-	-	1	2	2
Calif. Correctional Inst. ..	38	71	1	2	4	28	-	-	3	1	2
Calif. Medical Facility ...	87	149	19**	16	23	24	2	2	1	3	7
Calif. Mens Colony	95	157	14**	20	20	29	-	8	4	2	2
Calif. Rehabilitation Ctr. ...	35	211	2	3	6	19	1	1	3	2	4
Correctional Training Fac. ...	129	302	17	20	41	45	-	1	5	6	7
Central	71	157	9**	15	18	25	-	-	4	4	5
North	58	145	8**	5	23	20	-	1	1	2	2
Deuel Vocational Inst.	138	271	53**	6	57	19	1	-	2	4	4
Folsom	33	211	10**	8	3	7	-	3	2	1	1
San Quentin	149	604	54**	18	42	25	-	3	7	3	6
Total	20	42	1	9	1	7	-	-	2	8	13
Calif. Inst. for Women	15	31	1	7	1	4	-	-	2	7	11
CRC - Women	5	11	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	2

* Where the number of persons involved in an incident could not be determined, a count of one was given; for a riot or strike, the number involved was estimated.

** Includes 20 fatal incidents: 16 stabbings -- 1 at Calif. Mens Colony
4 at Calif. Training Facility
3 at Deuel Vocational Institution (2 inmates, 1 officer)
1 at Folsom
7 at San Quentin
2 strangulations - 1 at Deuel Vocational Institution
1 at San Quentin
1 beating at California Mens Colony
1 shooting at California Medical Facility

APPENDIX 6-13

INCIDENTS INVOLVING INMATE ATTACKS ON STAFF

BY INSTITUTION

1965 - 1973

Institution	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total	26	31	38	25	32	59*	67*	55*	84*
Total men	23	29	30	21	27	57	64	51	78
Conservation Centers ..	1	1	3**	1	-	3	-	3	-
California	1	1	2	1	-	2	-	1	-
North Coast Br.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Sierra	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calif. Inst. for Men ..	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3†	3
Calif. Correc. Inst. ..	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1
Calif. Medical Fac. ...	3	6	8	4	3	3	3	21	16
Calif. Men's Colony	9	8	2	2	7	13	7	9	17
East	8	8	2	2	6	13	7	9	17
West	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Calif. Rehab. Ctr.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
Correc. Training Fac. .	1	4	4	6	4	6	13	5	17
Central	1	3	3	4	2	4†	12†	5	15
North	-	1	1	2	2	2†	1	-	2
Deuel Vocational Inst. .	4	4	6	4	2	7	12	4	4
Folsom	2	-	1	-	3	5	4†	1	1
San Quentin	1†	6	5	3	8	16	21†	2	17
Total women	3	2	8	4	5	2	3	4	6
Calif. Inst. for Women.	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	5
CRC - Patton - Women††.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1

* In 1970, the 59 incidents involved 78 staff members; in 1971, the 67 incidents involved 84 staff members; in 1972, the 55 incidents involved 74 staff members; in 1973, the 84 incidents involved 132 staff members.

** Includes 2 camp incidents.

† One officer fatally stabbed in each incident, except in 1971 one incident at Correctional Training Facility involved 2 officers, and one incident at San Quentin involved 3 officers fatally injured.

†† C.R.C. at Patton, for women, opened 7-1-69.

APPENDIX 6-14

NUMBER OF PERSONS FATALLY INJURED DUE TO ASSAULTIVE INCIDENTS

1960 through 1973

Calendar year	Total	Inmates					Staff	
		Total	Stabbed	Beaten	Strangled	Shot	Poisoned	Stabbed
1960	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
1961	8	8	7	1	-	-	-	-
1962	8	8	6	-	2	-	-	-
1963	8	7	6	-	-	1	-	1
1964	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
1965	10	9	7	1	-	1*	-	1
1966	4	4	3	-	-	1*	-	-
1967	10	10	7	1	-	2*	-	-
1968	16	16	14	-	-	1	1	-
1969	15	15	12	2	1	-	-	-
1970	13	11	7	-	1	3	-	2
1971	24	17	13	2	-	2*	-	7
1972	36	35	32	1	2	-	-	1**
1973	20	19	15	1	2	1	-	1

* Inmates fatally shot while attempting to escape: 1 in 1965, 1 in 1966, 1 in 1967, 1 in 1971 and 1 in 1973.
** Officer fatally shot outside institution during the escape of inmate enroute to court.

NUMBER OF ASSAULTS BY INMATES ON STAFF

1960 through 1973

Calendar year	Total	Men	Women
1960	9	8	1
1961	19	17	2
1962	23	19	4
1963	20	16	4
1964	43	39	4
1965	26	23	3
1966	31	29	2
1967	38	30	8
1968	25	21	4
1969	32	27	5
1970	59*	57	2
1971	67*	64	3
1972	55*	51	4
1973	84*	78	6

* In 1970, 59 incidents involved 78 staff members; in 1971, 67 incidents involved 84 staff members; in 1972, 55 incidents involved 74 staff members; in 1973, 84 incidents involved 132 staff members. For each prior year shown, only one officer was involved in each incident.

United Press International

Police Find New Data on Symbionese Army

Underground Group Allegedly Carried Out Assassination of Oakland Schools Chief

OAKLAND (UPI)—Police Thursday disclosed new information about the Symbionese Liberation Army, an underground group which allegedly carried out the assassination of the Oakland superintendent of schools and planned other killings and kidnappings.

The group had at least 25 members in Oakland and Berkeley, including a number of Vietnam war veterans and women, Oakland Police Capt. John Lothrop said.

"I have evidence to believe that it is more than just a handful," Lothrop told newsmen. "I have 25 names. There is reason to believe Vietnam Veterans Against the War could be involved in this also."

Police filed murder charges against Russell Jack Little, 24, who was arrested along with Joseph Michael Remiro, 27, last week in the East Bay city of Concord. Remiro earlier was charged with the murder of School Supt. Marcus Foster.

Lothrop also disclosed that a second gun used in the Foster ambush-killing has been recovered. It was identified as a rare Rossi .38-caliber pistol.

Bullets from the .38, doctored with cyanide, were found in the body of Foster, as well as bullets from a 380 Walther automatic pistol recovered ear-

lier during the arrest of Remiro and Little, Lothrop said.

The police captain said the deeper the investigation goes, the larger the picture grows of the Symbionese Liberation Army and its plots.

Earlier, it was disclosed that detectives investigating the case uncovered evidence of a detailed conspiracy to kidnap prominent businessmen to hold them for ransom which would finance a "war against the establishment."

Evidence of the kidnap-ransom plot was found in documents discovered in a suburban home believed the headquarters of the group, police said.

The potential kidnap victims were business and industry leaders and politicians in the Oakland and San Francisco areas, police said.

"These people were being watched to gain information that would aid the Symbionese in an eventual kidnap-for-ransom plan," Deputy Chief Tom Donohue said.

Lothrop said documents found in the home included dossiers on many prominent figures in the area.

"They were going to war on the establishment," Lothrop said.

Foster, the city's first black school superintendent, was shot and killed in a parking lot Nov. 6.

No Hijackings in 1973, Nation's Airlines Report

From the Chicago Tribune

There were no successful hijackings of aircraft in the United States in 1973, and authorities believe that one mandatory search of airline passengers is the main reason.

Last year marked the first time since 1967 that the nation's airline industry opened for 12 months without the armed takeover of an airplane by a hijacker.

Officials of the United States last year there were 24 attempted hijackings, of which 11 were successful, according to James A.

Arey, director of public relations for Pan American World Airways.

Although there were no successful hijackings in the United States there were three attempts in 1973.

The last hijacking of a plane on U.S. soil occurred in Orlando, Fla. on November 12, 1972, when three armed men held all passengers hostage for 24 hours at a Southern Air base.

The last hijacking in the United States last year there were 24 attempted hijackings, of which 11 were successful, according to James A.

Los Angeles Times 1-2-74

LA Times 1/24/74
WHAT WILL STOP VIOLENCE? BARDOS ASKS

School Shootings Shock Board President

BY JOHN KENDALL
Times Staff Writer

In the aftermath of another shooting at another city high school, the president of the Los Angeles Board of Education Wednesday asked, "What does it take to arouse the public to stop this senseless killing?"

Phillip G. Bardos offered no final answers, only partial ones to end violence which led Tuesday to the fatal shooting of an 18-year-old Locke High School student.

The youth, Robert Edward Briscoe, was jogging on the school track when he was shot in the lower chest. He died about 90 minutes later at Martin Luther King Hospital—and accidental victim of a gang-related shooting.

Briscoe was a trackman, football player and a well-behaved, average student, according to his principal,

Thadeaus H. Hobbs. He was not a gang member and had had no trouble with police.

Four or five shots were fired just off campus in violence apparently involving the Crips, Denver Lanes and Athens Park Boys gangs.

Police arrested a 15-year-old Samuel Gompers Junior High School student and booked the youth on a charge of murder. The teen-ager was surrendered by his mother.

Reacting Wednesday to the Briscoe shooting, Bardos said he was "terribly shocked" as he is over each incident, but he said the latest violence has caused him to increase his efforts to inform the public of the seriousness of the situation.

"The public must not be allowed to overlook such a tragedy," he said. "The question I must ask is, 'Are we really now so callous as to treat this as just another human event?'"

"The killings cannot be stopped by the district alone. We do not have the law enforcement capability to do it. The only way it can be stopped is for the public and school communities to rise up and put a stop to it."

Bardos had three suggestions.

First, he said, parents must be held accountable for the actions of their children and, second, the district's education codes governing truancy and the possession of weapons should be "vigorously enforced."

His third proposal called for residents of the school district to work with law enforcement officers to inform them of potential acts of juveniles which may harm someone.

"I would hope they would identify those juveniles who are definitely leaders of gangs out to commit acts prejudicial to the community and society," Bardos said.

San Francisco Chronicle 1/20/73

Stabbing Locks Up Honor Block

An inmate in San Quentin's honor block was stabbed and seriously wounded yesterday, resulting in a total lockup of the only 429 inmates who had been allowed limited free movement since late last month.

"It just means we'll have to re-evaluate West Block too," prison spokesman William Nyberg said after convict Harry I. Redmon, 28, was found in the minimum security area.

Redmon, serving a life term for murder, had been stabbed in the head, back and chest and had suffered numerous superficial cuts. He was taken to the prison hospital where his condition was reported to be serious.

Nyberg said Redmon was not known to be a member of any prison gangs and the stabbing was apparently over some personal matter. No weapons or suspects were found, however.

San Quentin, along with three other state prisons, was ordered locked up November 30 as part of a new Department of Corrections crackdown to halt a three-year wave of prison violence.

Redmon was the 52nd inmate stabbed at San Quentin this year. Seven of them have died.

San Quentin's West Block has for years been reserved for the most trusted of the prison's 2000 inmates. Even during the latest get-tough policy, the 429 inmates in the West Block had been allowed canteen and yard privileges.

Yesterday, however, an extensive search was being made of the cell block and Nyberg indicated that its

status too will be re-evaluated in a report being prepared on ways to tighten security in the old Marin county prison and reduce violence and tensions.

Meanwhile, an inmate in San Quentin's grimmest cell block, B Section, filed a petition in Marin county yesterday claiming his rights were violated by an illegal search during the lockup.

Clarence A. Stewart, 26, said in his handwritten petition for a writ of habeas corpus that on December 2, guards ordered him out of the cell in the "segregation" area, forced him to strip and then handcuffed him while they searched his body and his cell for weapons.

No weapons were found, and Stewart, serving a term for bad checks and battery on a police officer, contended that the search was "unreasonable" and that some of his personal property was "wrongfully seized."

Prison spokesman Nyberg said the strip-searching and handcuffing was part of the routine throughout the prison after the lockup was ordered and an extensive search for weapons begun.

State Launches Prison Probe to Stem Violence

Climate of Fear at 'Unworkable Level,' Spokesman Says

BY ROBERT KISTLER
Times Staff Writer

The state has launched a sweeping and unprecedented examination of its penal institutions in a last-ditch effort to halt two years of mushrooming prison violence, it was learned Monday.

According to Department of Corrections officials, the evaluation is being conducted "from the ground up" and could result in basic and far-reaching changes in the day-to-day operation of California's penal institutions.

The review was ordered last week by corrections director Raymond Procnier after several prison officials told him the existing climate of fear in their institutions—felt by staff and inmates alike—had reached an "unworkable" level, a department spokesman told The Times.

In an unprecedented move, Procnier last Friday ordered four of the state's largest institutions—San Quentin, Folsom, Soledad and the Deuel Vocational Institute near Tracy—placed on immediate general security "lockdowns."

Purpose of the blanket tightening of inmate security was twofold, according to Philip Guthrie, spokesman for the corrections department: "First, to give officials at those institutions time to complete a cell-by-cell search for inmate-made weapons and to create a stable atmosphere in which to begin the review."

During the weekend, at least two other institutions—the California Medical Facility at Vacaville, where convicted mass murderer Juan V. Corona narrowly escaped death in a prison knife attack Saturday, and a section of the California Institution for Men at Chino—initiated similar lockdowns.



Raymond Procnier
in Wirephoto

The actions ordered by Procnier, Guthrie said, "have been coming for some time and are actually a culmination of the increasing violence which we have been unable to prevent over the past two years."

"It has finally reached the point," the spokesman continued, "where we feel we can no longer insure the safety of either inmate or staff under existing operating procedures."

At Procnier's meeting with his staff last Friday, the evidence of the last two years was reviewed, Guthrie said, "as well as recent input from inmate informants."

Part of the intelligence reviewed last Friday, according to Guthrie, "indicated the possible presence at each of the four larger institutions of a plot to execute one or more guards."

Guthrie emphasized Monday that the existence of such a "plot" was based "solely on intelligence from inmate informants and, considering

the past two years, isn't really that unusual."

Speculation about an alleged plot developed, he said, after guard Jerry R. Sanders was fatally stabbed last Tuesday afternoon in a cellblock at Deuel Vocational Institute.

Officials there said Monday that two black inmates, both believed to be members of a militant group known as the "Black Guerrilla Family" were being questioned in connection with the slaying. Sanders was white.

According to Guthrie, the growth in recent years of four militant racial groups operating within the walls of many of the state's institutions has "accounted for the great majority of our inmate violence."

He said the groups, in addition to the black organization, are the Mexican-American "Nuestra Familia" and "Mexican Mafia," which are mortal enemies, and an Anglo, Nazi-style organization known as the "Aryan Brotherhood."

All of the groups, he said, have been increasingly involved in "an irrational, unexplainable type of violence, like the terrorism of the Middle East." Of the four organizations, the two Mexican-American groups are believed to have been most active.

"We figure that, throughout the prison system, the two Chicano groups have accounted for about two-thirds of the fatal violence that has occurred over the past two years," Guthrie added.

The two organizations are believed to have a combined membership of about 700. There are "perhaps" as many as 100 members of the black militant group.

The "Aryan Brotherhood," Guthrie said, "is believed to consist of a relatively few prisoners, but its leadership consists of the real heavies, the ones doing long terms for very violent crimes."

In the last two years, he went on, there have been a total of 268 stabbings and other acts of violence known to have occurred within the

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Continued from Third Page
state's prison system, resulting in 56 deaths—two of prison guards.

"There is always a certain amount of violence in any prison system," Guthrie said, "but we've reached the point right now where the level is just out of sight."

"Because of the fear that now exists, any hope for even a basic level of cooperation between staff and the inmates has completely broken down. And, despite what you may think, there has to be a basic level of mutual trust between guard and inmate or the systems falls apart."

Guthrie noted that part of what prison officials cite as a reason for the growing violence has to do with "options that are outside department control, such as the trend in recent years to move more and more lesser offenders out of the state prison system to be handled in their home counties on state-supported parole."

Because of that trend, he said, current prison populations contain greater numbers, proportionately, of inmates convicted of the more violent crimes, such as homicides, rapes, assaults and robberies.

"While our basic prison population has gradually been undergoing that change, we have been continuing to try to operate on a traditional concept of rehabilitation," Guthrie said.

But rehabilitation programs, Guthrie noted, require "relatively free movement of inmates within the prison compound, whether it is to and from a high school class or back and forth to a class in auto mechanics."

"Part of the current departmental review is to take a hard look at these, and other, aspects of prison life and to come up

PRISON VIOLENCE

with a means of operation which will have as its first priority maintaining the safety of the inmates and staff.

"If it means that we can no longer run a vocational training shop safely, then we won't run it. It doesn't do much good for an inmate to go to the prison school every day to get a high school diploma if he's going to be stabbed on the way."

Procnier "has ordered the superintendents and wardens to assess their programs with just such possible cutbacks in mind. The word is out: Whatever it takes, we're going to do," Guthrie said.

The current lockdowns will remain in effect "at least through the remainder of the week, possibly longer," he added.

Under the procedure, which varies from institution to institution, inmates generally are kept in their cells for longer periods and are not permitted to congregate in large numbers, Guthrie said.

At most institutions, visiting hours will remain in effect, Guthrie added, but group activities such as exercise periods have been eliminated. And in some institutions, inmates will be fed only in their cells.

Searches of institutions through Monday revealed what Guthrie said "has come to be all too routinely expected: dozens of blade-like devices honed to razor sharpness in machine shops, bed springs filed to a point and wrapped with tape handles, as well as other weapons."

In Vacaville, Corona—who was stabbed 32 times with a leather-working tool containing a 2-inch blade—was reported still in serious condition Monday.

Surgeons were forced to remove the 40-year-old

convict's left eye because of the assault, but prison officials said it was "possible" vision in his right eye may not be permanently impaired.

Supt. T. L. Clanon told a news conference that the assault on Corona was apparently "not connected with inmate gang activity."

Corona, who last January was convicted of the hatchet murders of 25 migrant farm laborers near Yuba City, had had "some heated exchanges" with other prisoners before his attack, Clanon said, but a specific motivation for the assault has not been determined.

Four inmates have been isolated in connection with the Corona assault and are being questioned, authorities said. Names of the men have not been released.

Convicted Slayer Flees San Quentin

SAN QUENTIN (A)—A convicted murderer from Sacramento has escaped from the family visiting quarters at San Quentin Prison, officials reported Monday.

Francisco C. Salas, 41, was discovered missing Monday morning after a visit with his brother, sister-in-law and several nephews Sunday, an official said.

"We would have to consider him dangerous. He was doing time for first-degree murder," he added.

Although all inmates were under general lockup while guards searched for weapons, visiting privileges were not terminated because of the sudden lockup.

Prison officials said Salas was serving a life sentence for a first-degree murder conviction from Sacramento. He was admitted to the prison in October, 1968.

Plot to Kill Guards at 4 Prisons Hinted

SACRAMENTO (AP)—Prison authorities said Saturday the stabbing death of a guard last week at the Deuel institution near Tracy might have been part of a terror plot by a band of inmate revolutionaries to assassinate guards at four California prisons.

A top security general lockup was ordered Friday night at the four institutions—San Quentin, Deuel, Folsom and Soledad—and a cell-by-cell search has already turned up one cache of seven prison-made knives, authorities said.

Philip Guthrie, a spokesman for state Prisons Director Raymond Procunier, said Procunier ordered the general lockup at the four pri-

sons until new and tighter security rules are adopted and a thorough weapons search is completed of all cells, work and recreation areas and prison grounds.

A lockup was already in force at Deuel. It was imposed immediately after dinner Friday at the other three prisons.

"There's a pretty well-repeated report from inmates in different institutions that there's a group known as the 'Black Guerrilla Family' who are people who label themselves as successors and brothers to George Jackson," Guthrie said.

Jackson was a black militant slain in an alleged escape attempt at San Quentin in 1971. Three guards and two other inmates also died in that incident. They were among 12 guards and nearly 100 inmates slain over the past four years in California prisons, Guthrie said.

He said that when the general lockup is lifted, there will probably be cut-backs in prison schooling programs, a reduction in recreational activities for large groups of inmates, more "gun coverage" in

prison walkways and other new restrictions.

"The first priority, even above good feeding and programs and all, is going to have to be staff and inmate safety," Guthrie said.

He said the stabbing death last Tuesday of guard Jerry R. Sanders had all the earmarks of a symbolic execution by revolutionaries, not a grudge against an individual guard.

He said inmates who feared the "Black Guerrilla Family" movement had described plans for symbolic assassinations and that the slaying of Sanders at Deuel Vocational Institute 60 miles east of San Francisco near Tracy fit the pattern those inmates described.

Warden J. B. Gunn at Folsom Prison said investigation of the Sanders slaying uncovered evidence that the slain officer was one of three guards at that prison marked for assassination.

"Information was also received from Tracy and several other institutions that indicated staff would be assassinated at other prisons," Gunn said.

At Soledad, 130 miles south of San Francisco, prison spokesman Charles Miller said he expected the lockup to last from four to seven days.

"It appears as though we are experiencing some revolutionary tactics that appear to be concentrated in the four institutions. The hard-core revolutionaries are concentrated in these institutions," he said.

Miller said there is evidence of coordinated attacks by inmates at different institutions.

Gunn said the cache of seven prison-made knives was found at Folsom, plus several other weapons which had been hidden around the prison grounds.

"This large bundle of weapons could only suggest that an attack on in-

mates or staff or both was almost certain. I ordered all available staff into the institutions at the time," Gunn said.

Attacks on Prison Officials

New Threat by 'Guerrillas'

In a new "communique" received by The Chronicle yesterday, the mysterious "August Seventh Guerrilla Movement" claimed responsibility for the November 27 murder of a prison guard and threatened to "execute" more prison officials including the director of corrections.

It was the fifth such misdeed from the group received by this newspaper. Each one in snarling militaristic prose, has threatened more violence than the last.

This time the letter warned of the group's plan to use "twelve units" for "a series of attacks on the Parole and Community Service Divisions of the Department of Corrections" and to "establish permanent air battery teams operating high-power, armor piercing equipment in order to protect the people from Police spying and intimidation from the air."

The August Seventh Guerrilla Movement claimed responsibility last October for the shooting down of an Oakland police helicopter in which two officers were killed.

Although Oakland police have never confirmed that they believe these "guerrillas" were responsible, rewards totaling more than \$40,000 have been offered for the person or persons who fired on the helicopter striking and killing the pilot and causing the crash.



ELMER PRATT
He went to prison

Similarly the Department of Corrections, main object



GEORGE JACKSON
He was killed

of the group's repeated threats and demands to free

the so-called "San Quentin Six." has been dubious about whether the "guerrillas" intend or are equipped to do any more than write threatening letters.

Yet in the past two months there has been growing evidence that such an organized group does exist at least in state prisons.

"The Dept. of Corrections is holding back information from the people that the execution of a prison guard several days ago (actually November 27) was carried out by an August Seventh Guerrilla Movement Command Cell inside the walls of D.V.I. (Deuel Vocational Institute)," the latest message said.

"A note, left and found in the left shirt pocket announces the fact; it also calls for the release of the San Quentin Six and all Political Prisoners: Ernest Graham and Eugene Allen (two black inmates accused of the killing) are innocent." the message said.

Prison authorities said yesterday that no such note was found in the pocket of officer Jerry Sanders, 35, who was stabbed to death while on his routine rounds.

Both Allen and Graham, however, were identified by prison officials shortly after the killing as suspected members of the "Black Guerrilla Family," a secret convict organization which authorities have gradually been learning more of since October.

The letter claimed that

"Guerrilla Command Cells" have been formed over the last five months, "in every major prison in the state," and contended that the current state prison lockup is an attempt to uncover these "cells."

"The object of these Guerrilla Command Cells is to 'execute' such prison officials who have been found guilty of extreme brutality against Political Prisoners," the letter said.

It also said the August Seventh Guerrilla Movement's earlier announced intention to "capture the Director of Prisons" has been "rescinded — in its place, there has been a special squad assigned to effect the public execution of this man."

The Names That Reflect A History of Bloodshed

By Tom Finley

Whether or not the August Seventh Guerrilla Movement can be taken seriously as an organized paramilitary group, its latest letter at least gives clues to the origins of its hatred and contempt.

"Free the San Quentin Six and in addition, we demand the release of Ruchell McGee (sic), Jeffery Gould, Marilyn Buck and Elmer Pratt." "Communique No. 6" concluded.

In those names is a bitter blood trail of an undeclared war and an unresolved split over political purpose that has raged particularly in California for five years.

Elmer (Geronimo) Pratt, 25, was, in the late 1960s a deputy minister of defense for the Black Panther party. The title made him the Panther's top man in Los Angeles during the party's most difficult and dangerous years.

In several parts of the country in 1969, gun battles erupted between police and the Panthers. One of these was at the Los Angeles party headquarters in Watts where a four-hour gun fight left six Panthers and three policemen wounded. Pratt was one of those in the blazing action.

It was also a period, however, in which the Panthers were facing serious internal difficulties over the direction of the party. Its founder, Huey Newton, was in prison, and on the streets the contest for leadership was between the violent-minded minister of information, Eldridge Cleaver, and the more politically inclined party chairman, Bobby

By the time Pratt and other Los Angeles Panthers went to trial on the gun battle charges in 1971, Newton had returned to the streets and taken full control of the party. Cleaver, his mood increasingly bitter, was in self-exile in Algeria.

In addition to the shootout charges, Pratt was accused of killing a young high school teacher during a 1968 robbery.

In February, 1971, Newton purged Pratt, his wife, Sandra, and five others from the party for trying to form "a counter-revolutionary little rebel roving band."

It was that purge itself that led to a surprising long-distance telephone argument on a local television station between Newton and Cleaver that for a time chopped the Panthers into two angry factions.

In November, 1971, Sandra Pratt was found shot to death. She was eight months pregnant and evidence indicated she had been killed slowly. Police suspected, but never proved, that she was a victim of the Panther factional fight.

That seemed to be confirmed two days later when at Pratt's trial a courtroom fist fight suddenly erupted between members of the two factions.

The shootout charges were later reduced, but Pratt went to prison for life, anyway, for the 1968 robbery and murder.

Meanwhile, Cleaver, vowing a sullen war with his former Panther compatriots began forming an organization of his own, called the "Black Liberation Army."

Cleaver had accused Newton and the Panthers of turning away from true

revolutionary goals, which he said demanded an all-out war with "pig oppressors."

In particular, Cleaver favored more actions of the type staged by Jonathan Jackson when he tried to free three San Quentin prisoners at the Marin county Hall of Justice and by Jonathan's brother, George, a year later when an alleged escape attempt from San Quentin cost the lives of three guards and three inmates.

Both Jonathan and George were killed in the separate incidents.

The Black Liberation Army immediately sought revenge for what even the Panthers contend was the "murder" of George Jackson.

Eight days after the San Quentin incident, a young white woman walked into the Ingleside police station, here and looked around, then walked back outside and apparently gave some sort of signal.

Two black men burst into the station a short time later, guns blazing. Police Sergeant John Young was killed and a woman clerk wounded.

Marilyn Buck, 25, arrested two years later on charges of illegal weapons purchases, was said by police to have been an "arms quartermaster" for the Black Liberation Army.

They never proved it, but police have repeatedly suggested that it was she who was the "decoy" in the Ingleside attack.

Cleaver was later forced out of Algeria and has since disappeared.

But the factional dispute

between him and the Panthers, who consider the Black Liberation Army tactics suicidal and counter-revolutionary, rages on.

The Black Liberation Army reportedly has been making serious organizing efforts in San Francisco in particular since early this year.

And in state prisons, authorities say their intelligence operatives have become aware of a new secret black organization whose members consider themselves, "the heirs to George Jackson."

The group is known as the "Black Guerrilla Family," and two of its suspected members are accused of killing a guard at Deuel Vocational Institute November 27.

In addition, there have been reports that there is a plan among militant convict groups to kill more prison staff members.

Ruchell Magee survived the shooting incident at the Marin county civic center. Many observers feel Magee was caught up in it all as a victim of circumstance.

The so-called "San Quentin Six" are on trial for the bloody alleged escape attempt a year later.

There is no clear evidence that the August Seventh Guerrilla Movement (named for the date of Jonathan Jackson's action at the Marin civic center) is capable of anything more than threats.

But however many members it has and whatever its real intentions, it is apparent that the movement is well versed in the unsettled history of a bitter epoch.

Folsom Prison Tightens Up Again

Folsom Prison went back on a restricted routine yesterday after authorities found four new prison-made knives at the institution over the weekend.

Only last Tuesday, Folsom had begun to resume shop and vocational programs after a strict lockup imposed November 30, but the latest find of crude weapons prompted authorities to once again restrict movement in the prison to yard exercise and mealtime gatherings.

It promised to be an austere holiday season at best

at all four of the state's toughest prisons where the rigid lockup was imposed last month in an effort to counter what prison authorities said was a three-year wave of inmate violence.

For the first time in 60 years, the annual New Year's Day show at San Quentin has been canceled. The show, usually featuring top-name performers, is the most anticipated event for prisoners serving long terms in the aging prison.

But state prison authorities claim that "reclassification" of inmates in the institution has not proceeded satisfactorily enough to convince them that the violence is under control. Seven inmates have been stabbed to death in a total of 51 assaults at the prison this year.

The situation was similar at Deuel Vocational Institute in Tracy and at the state prison at Soledad, where inmates are being denied most vocational and educational privileges and restricted to limited movement within the prisons while reclassification continues.

This reclassification, authorities have indicated, is intended to break up prison gangs and associations that have led to violence.

No public media are allowed in the prisons while the stringent procedures are in force, however, and the mood of inmates was unknown.

Authorities said despite the restrictions that holiday mail and packages are being allowed to reach inmates.

Prison Rebels S.C. Union

Mexican 'Mafia' Linked to Riots

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two California prison officials testified Tuesday that several violence-prone, revolutionary groups have planted a strong foothold in the state's penal institutions.

Sgt. William Hankins, an investigations officer with the California Department of Corrections, said the most dangerous organization is called the "Venceremos."

They attempt to recruit the most violent men," he told the House Internal Security Committee which is concluding hearings on how radical groups infiltrate prisons across the nation.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN Richard H. Ichord, D-Mo., said the panel has gathered enough evidence which substantiates reports that some revolutionary organizations are exploiting and encouraging prison unrest.

Hankins told the committee that the "Mexican Mafia," which he said has a membership of nearly 100 at San Quentin, is among the most violent of underground prison gangs.

"What they lack in sophistication they make up in cold bloodedness," he said. "They have no fear of getting killed."

Raymond Proconier, director of the California Department of Corrections, said that in the last three and a half years the prison system in his state has gone through a period of unprecedented fatal violence.

Last year alone, he said, there were 35 inmate murders, a record.

BUT, HE SAID, fatal violence appears to be decreasing this year, although "assaults and stabbings continue at an intolerable rate."

Proconier said he believes that recent changes in the way in which California handles felony offenders probably had much to do with the upswing in violence in state prisons.

"As part of a move toward community-based correctional programs," he said, "the state prison system began in 1966 to receive a smaller number of nonviolent property offenders." Such relatively minor offenders are now handled by local jail and probation procedures, he said.

As a result, Proconier contended, state prisons accumulated a higher proportion of inmates who had committed violent crimes or who had a history of criminal behavior.

Another reason for the increase in violent behavior in prisons, he declared, was because of the unrest in society outside of the prison walls—ghetto riots, campus disturbances, draft board demonstrations, and upheaval at political conventions.

"PRISON INMATES and persons sent to prison certainly had not been isolated from this phenomenon," said Proconier in a statement. "To some of them, violence and activist tactics were an evident part of life and an acceptable way to seek social change."

12/16/73 Bee

Prison System Head Takes New Tough Line

By Nancy Skelton
Bee Staff Writer

Raymond Procnier, tough-talking boss of California's prison system — who has been criticized in the past for being too easy on his 22,000 inmates — is taking the hardest line of his career in the wake of 20 deaths and 148 other prison stabbings this year and says he is sorry about it.

Four prisons are locked up, many inmate privileges have been suspended and as for the killing, he said: "That's over. From now on, we're going to go back to running these places instead of the inmates running them for us."

"Sorry?" said Procnier this morning. "I'm sorry as hell. That's why I didn't do this five years ago. Now it's a case of professional resistance (by the State Department of Corrections against prisoners) and there are a lot of people in this department who are struggling in their hearts about it."

"We've busted our butts to make these decent places," says the stocky, silver-haired prison boss, who took over the department in 1967. "I don't make any apologies for the way we've run this system, either. We've attempted to make these places honest and fair in a time when everyone's talking about — and should be talking about — human rights."

But, what has happened, said Procnier, is "we don't have all the great guys we used to have in prison" — there are more hard core felons than ever before, more men prone to violence "and the atmosphere is so charged the good guys are afraid to be friends with us."

Old Days

There are "the hoods," he said, who "band together along racial, ethnic and ideological lines — and we have just as many bad whites as blacks or anything else — and the dumbbells are hurting everything."

Procnier says a few years ago an "old con" might tell a younger man,

"Hey, man, put away that knife or we're all going to suffer and the young man would listen. Now, the young ones don't have any sense. They say, 'Are you with us or against us?' The guy might not know what the hell he's talking about, but if he doesn't answer 'yes' quick enough, he gets something stuck in him."

Procnier, a onetime prison guard, said "a lot of people think I'm crazy for some of the changes we've made ... family visits, more mail and visiting privileges, group visits. And, hell, prisoners have an elaborate appeal system now ... they can appeal anything they want. We have prison officials that actually dig up grievances rather than suppress them."

Changes

He said part of the answer is for prisoners to stop thinking it is just society that is wrong and "start looking inside themselves" as well. He said if prison activists on the outside, like the prisoner's union, "really want to help, they wouldn't get these guys all stirred up thinking it's everybody else's fault they're inside but their own." The union yesterday declared "the lock up will further increase stresses on inmates" who already feel they have been denied due process of law inside the walls.

State Sen. H. L. Richardson, R-Los Angeles, a longtime critic of Procnier's "lack of toughness," again has called for his resignation in the wake of current violence. "I'm glad he's still against me," says Procnier, "if he wasn't then we'd really be in trouble."

In Stockton yesterday, Darrel inmates, Eugene Allen, 20, and Ernest Graham, 22, were indicted for murder in the death of guard Jerry Sanders last week, the incident which prompted Procnier's lock up. The San Joaquin County district attorney says he will ask the death penalty for them.

Lawyers group linked to mens' colony strike

By Ed Montgomery

A prison strike at the California Men's Colony near San Luis Obispo in March 1971 was engineered by attorneys of the National Lawyers Guild, according to sworn testimony of a former inmate.

Lee Arthur Smith, paroled recently after serving 11 years of a 20-year sentence on four counts of armed robbery, told the House Committee on Internal Security that he was once an inmate leader of the NLG while at the prison, according to testimony issued yesterday in Washington, D.C.

Smith testified he had continuous contact with NLG attorneys on the outside through uncensored mail and unrestricted use of the telephone.

Under questioning by committee counsel, Smith told how the prison strike at CMC in March, 1971, was organized:

Q: On or about that time did anything in particular occur at that prison?

A: Yes sir, I can recall two events.

Q: Please describe what these two events were.

A: Two assaults upon correctional officers (guards), and a confrontation with the staff and also an inmate strike.

Q: Were these three incidents all related?

A: Yes, sir. They were.

Q: Did you actually participate in the preplanning?

A: Yes sir, I did.

Q: Now was this preplanning carried out by inmates with the cooperation of outside forces?

A: Yes, it was.

Smith then related how he and another NLG "organizer" put together certain demands and psychologically prepared the inmates for the ensuing strike.

Q: Was there any particular chapter (of the Lawyers Guild) involved?

A: Yes, the San Francisco chapter.

The witness said it was felt the time had come to bring the CMC "abreast of the other institutions" such as Soledad; San Quentin and Folsom because things at San Luis Obispo were too "peaceful."

He said the NLG felt the best way to bring about changes contained in demands on the prison administration was through "political pressure" and "publicity and exposure through violence."

Smith told how he himself assaulted two guards and was subsequently restrained by a third guard. He said he was taken to the quad office for interrogation "with inmates trailing behind us."

Within moments "... 600 or 700 inmates had the quad office surrounded and they

were demanding my release and that they be allowed to converse with me."

Q: Did you receive any assurance from the outside that you would receive support and legal assistance?

A: Yes. Before all this occurred, a letter was sent out informing the (lawyers) guild of the assault with the names of witnesses stating that I had not assaulted any officers. That the officers had attacked and provoked me, and that I was only protecting myself.

Smith described how, through prior arrangements, he kept the guild attorneys informed as to what was transpiring inside the prison during the ensuing inmate strike and how he and other inmates were told to keep the strike going and to foment trouble.

When the strike was called, Smith said, "I went over to the quad office and asked to make a phone call, which they could not deny me because the court had ordered them to give me access to the phone whenever I deemed it necessary."

"I called the (Guild) attorney ... told him the strike was officially on (and) how many men were on strike ... He told me to tell them to sit closet o hte radio because they were going to take immediate steps to have (the strike story) broadcast. That night it came over the radio."

Lifer Escapes for 2d Time

By Ed Montgomery
Prison officials confirmed yesterday that an inmate who escaped from Vacaville Medical Facility Aug. 2 was a life termer with a prior escape and was an active member of the revolutionary Venceremos organization.

They now believe Thero M. Wheeler, 28, last seen trimming grass outside the prison gates, was driven away by a person connected with a Peninsula law commune.

The commune earlier was linked to the escape of Venceremos member Ronald Besty from Chino prison. One guard was slain and a second left for dead in that escape.

'Keepers Conned'

"It's a case of an inmate who conned his keepers," a Department of Corrections spokesman said.

"Wheeler wrote a letter to Venceremos canceling his membership that was taken at face value, unfortunately, or he would not have been on the outside," he added.

The disclosure of Wheeler's status, by State Senator H. L. Richardson of Arcadia, prompted an investigation by the House Committee on Internal Security, which has been conducting a probe of

Venceremos and attorneys representing inmates.

The April, 1972, issue of the Venceremos official publication carried an article by Wheeler which read in part:

"... Our ultimate goal is to keep our revolutionary commitment under all the harsh forms that repression and mounting facism are taking.

"... I call for a stronger base within the revolutionary cadres and the immediate release of all prisoners, many of whom are political prisoners."

In December, 1971, Wheeler escaped from minimum security at Soledad and on recapture was sent to Folsom on a 10 to life term.

Joseph Spangler, a member of the Adult Authority, said Wheeler was to have come before that board next month for setting to a parole date.

In preparation for his pending appearance before the Adult Authority Wheeler was setn to Vacaville last November to undergo stress assessment. He first was assigned to disagreeable tasks within the prison to test his temperament.

In January he was supposed to be assigned work

outside the facility walls, but Dr. T. L. Clanon, the superintendent, balked at approving such a move in the light of Wheeler's Venceremos membership and his prio escape record.

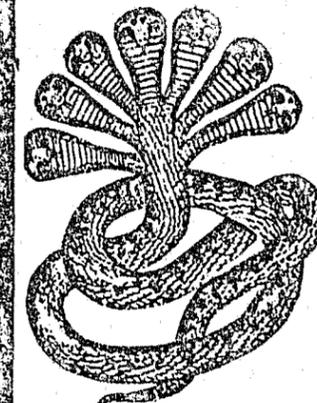
Wheeler then wrote his "letter of resignation" to Venceremos and convinced authorities he had slit with the revolutionaries. On June 29 he was transferred to the outside work detail.

Not until after his subsequent escape did authorities learn that two of his most recent visitors were linked to Venceremos though the law commune.

"It was a judgment call that went the wrong way," Spangler said.



Little and Remiro being booked, UPI



v.z.p.
Russ Reed

What was behind the Symbionese cobra?

TERRORISM:

The Cobra Riddle

What is the Symbionese Liberation Army, and what does it stand for? The San Francisco Bay area has been asking those questions—and half dreading the answers—ever since the assassination of the Oakland school superintendent, Dr. Marcus Foster, on election night last fall. But when the answers began to emerge last week, they were cryptic indeed.

The Foster murder, in a dark alley behind an Oakland school building, seemed totally inexplicable. He was a man without rancorous enemies; the worst blot on his record was the loss of his driver's license; and the tense city of Oakland needed his talents. The 50-year-old black administrator was an innovative, respected educator, lured away from the Philadelphia school system three years ago along with his close friend, deputy superintendent Robert Blackburn. The two were together when, without warning, three gunmen ambushed them as they left the building after a meeting. Blackburn was critically wounded by shotgun blasts, and Foster, hit by eight pistol bullets, died almost immediately. Said another black California educator after the murder: "The best thing that ever happened to the Oakland school system is dead."

Cyanide: The execution came just a month after four unsolved terrorist killings, for which a mysterious group called the August Seventh Movement claimed credit, but there was no apparent link between the incidents. Seventeen hours after the shooting, a local radio station received the first of several copies of a three-page letter, "Communiqué No. 1" from the so-called Symbionese Liberation Army, taking credit for the Foster slaying and announcing a "SHOOT ON SIGHT" order for other school officials. At the top of the letter, emblazoned with a seven-headed cobra, were the words: "War-

rant Order: Execution by Cyanide Bullets." Investigators paid little heed, but three days later the police learned from the Alameda County coroner that Foster had indeed been slain by bullets "drilled at their points and packed with potassium cyanide."

The Symbionese depicted themselves as revolutionary shock troops dedicated to fighting members of the "rich ruling class and big business." Blackburn and Foster, they said, were introducing a repressive "political police force" into the Oakland schools. But the accusation seemed groundless; in fact, although a voluntary photo identification system had been temporarily introduced in Oakland schools, Foster himself had specifically rejected a proposal for police patrols. In any case, no one, including the FBI and informers in the lively Berkeley underground, seemed to know anything about the Symbionese—or for that matter even what the label meant.

The case broke totally by accident early this month. Police Sgt. David Duge was cruising a middle-class neighborhood of Concord, a suburban town 20 miles northeast of Oakland, several hours before dawn when he noticed a 1965 Chevrolet van moving slowly down the street. When Duge stopped the van, two young white men in the front seat drew guns, opened fire and fled. Russell Jack Little, 24, was arrested a few blocks away in the van, which carried a rifle and some Symbionese Liberation Army literature. Joseph Michael Remiro, a 27-year-old Vietnam veteran, was caught nearby with the .380 Walther semiautomatic pistol that police say killed Foster. He was booked on murder charges.

Fire: That evening, firemen responding to a routine alarm found a deserted house two blocks from the arrest scene doused with gasoline and burning. Inside, police reportedly found a cache of weapons including two pipe bombs, some cyanide and a bundle of the original letters from both the Symbionese Liberation Army and the August Seventh Move-

ment. Just before the fire, neighbors had seen four people rush from the house. "They slammed the garage door and backed out so fast, the car frame hit the street," recalled one neighbor.

By last week, police had traced several other apartments in Oakland to the Symbionese group. Armed with an arson warrant, they were hunting the enigmatic young mistress of the Concord house, Nancy Ling Perry, described as a gentle person who was intensely interested in prison reform. The tiny (4-foot 11-inch) woman has drifted lately from job to job, including a gig as a topless blackjack dealer in raunchy North Beach. But at the weekend she had successfully vanished—and still, nobody knew much of anything about the Symbionese Liberation Army.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS



Marcus Foster:

END